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SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

BY

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DEDICATION

TO

EACH INDIVIDUAL

APOTHECARY

IN

ENGLAND.

SIR,

I Have often ſaid, and I am ſtill of the ſame opinion, that a total abolition of the Faculty of Medicine, with all its appendages, would more effectually prevent the depopulation of this kingdom, than any law that could poſſibly be deviſed; that it were, upon the whole, much

better for the people to depend for the reſtoration of health on their own ſagacity, and the advice of old women, than ſubject themſelves to be poiſoned by an ignorant Phyſician, Apothecary, Quack, or Retailer of Noſtrums.

I do not deny that many lives might be ſaved by the ſkilful adminiſtration of proper medicines; but a thouſand indiſputable facts convince me, that the preſent eſtabliſhed practice of Phyſic in England is infinitely deſtructive of the lives of his Majeſty's ſubjects. I prefer the practice of old women, becauſe they do not ſport with edged tools: being unacquainted with the powerful articles of the *Materia Medica*, their preſcriptions

are

are generally innoxious, and therefore they do but little miſchief. An *ignorant Practitioner*, on the contrary, quite familiar with every article in the Diſpenſary, with a total incapacity of diſtinguiſhing one diſeaſe from another, yet perfectly convinced of his knowledge in the art of healing, without the leaſt heſitation, bleeds, bliſters, clyſters; and then ſends a baſket of draughts to be taken every four hours, compoſed of the moſt powerful drugs in his ſhop.

Contrary to his prediction, the patient becomes every hour worſe and worſe. The family is alarmed, and a phyſician is called in. What is to be done? Nothing! The time for

adminiſtering relief is elapſed. The patient dies. In acute diſeaſes, capital miſtakes at the beginning can never be remedied by the moſt ſkilful Phyſician.

Such, however, is the general *routine* of practice in this kingdom. The Apothecary is conſulted at the important period of the diſorder, and the Phyſician is called in at a time when the fruits of his education, his knowledge, and abilities can be of no ſervice.

At what period of our hiſtory, and by what ſtrange infatuation, this abſurd, this inverted practice of Phyſic began, is of little conſequence. It is ſufficient that we know it to be uni-

verſally and irremoveably eſtabliſhed. The generality of mankind reaſon *leaſt* in matters of *moſt* importance. Confirmed habits never yield to argument. The reaſoning of a Locke, the eloquence of a Cicero, will never perſuade any of your patients to call in a Phyſician, until you have hinted your apprehenſions of danger. You will certainly continue to be firſt ſent for; and the family, confiding in your extenſive practice, will form their opinions concerning the nature and danger of the patient's diſorder on your report. It is evident, therefore, that you precede the Phyſician both in *time* and *importance*, if it be true, that the firſt ſtage of acute diſeaſes is the moſt important period;

and

and I dare ſay, Sir, you have ſeen enough of diſeaſes to convince you of that truth. But I will go a ſtep farther; I aver, that the firſt ſtage is the *only* important period of acute diſeaſes; and that a careful nurſe will conduct a patient with ſafety through *moſt* (I had almoſt ſaid *all)* ideopathic fevers, known in this climate, if rationally directed in the beginning.

Hence it follows, that the preeminence of a Phyſician conſiſts ſolely in the ſuperiority of his rank in ſociety; in his having had an academical education, and in being, generally, a man of letters and of ſcience. In the line of Phyſic he is of mighty little conſequence: ſo little, that his attendance might commonly be ſpared, if

if he were not conſidered as the neceſſary ultimate article of pageantry to expiring grandeur.

If there be no miſrepreſentation in what I have written, it appears that the life of every individual in England is in the hands of ſome Apothecary. You ſee, Sir, the important, the aweful truſt repoſed in you by the whole nation, and you cannot avoid perceiving your high conſequence in the community. Members of Parliament and Miniſters of State are the guardians of the people's *property* only.

A Phyſician may be a dull, inſipid, illiterate, ignorant blockhead, without any

any detriment to the nation; but the penetration, the ſagacity, the medical erudition of every Apothecary is inſeparably connected with the population, and conſequent proſperity of the ſtate. It ſeems, therefore, indiſpenſibly requiſite, that every gentleman of your profeſſion ſhould, in the moſt important of all ſciences, explore every poſſible ſource of information. If the Greeks, the Romans, the Arabians, have, in their writings, bequeathed to poſterity any medical knowledge worth acquiring, learning theſe languages ſhould make a part of your education; nor are the modern tongues, particularly Italian, French, and German, leſs neceſſary, as there are many excellent books on medical ſubjects,

ſubjects, both ancient and modern, that have never been tranſlated.

The ſciences of Anatomy, Chemiſtry, Botany, Phiſiology, Patholagy, Theory and Practice of Phyſic, are, I think, generally conſidered as neceſſary branches of a regular medical education. Now, though theſe ſciences may be of no uſe to Phyſicians *de jure*, you, who are Phyſicians *de facto*, ought certainly to reſide a ſufficient time at ſome univerſity where they are taught. But, as in your preſent ſituation, that may be inconvenient, in order to prevent, in ſome degree, the fatal conſequences of your miſtaking one diſeaſe for another,

other, I have collected, from my Common-place-book, the following concise system of Symptomatology; by which you will be enabled to investigate every disease incidental to the human body. In the second alphabet, you will find an English translation of the nosological denomination of each class, order, and *genus* (according to Dr. Cullen's system) and every *genus* in the class and order to which it belongs.

The following few pages comprehend every thing in Hippocrates worth remembering, and some predictions from Galen and other ancient Physicians. The symptoms without authority are from recollection of what I have either read or seen.

I heartily

DEDICATION.

I heartily wiſh you ſucceſs, and have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your moſt obedient

Humble Servant,

THE AUTHOR.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

A B A N

ABCESS forming in the legs, in diſeaſes of the lungs, beneficial. *Hippocrat. Prænot.* 114. *Coac.* 396. *Prædict.* II. 13, 18.

——— forming in the legs, in acute diſeaſes, ſalutary. *Hipp. Prædict.* II. 78.

——— diſtant from the primary ſeat of an acute diſeaſe, with ſigns of coction, good. *Hipp. de Morb. vulg.* I.

ANXIETY, in acute diſeaſes, frequent, and, if extream, always dangerous. *Galen. de Humorib.* 17.

——— with cold extremities, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 2. *Epid.* 1. 3. *Prædict.* I. 27, 61.

——— great, in conſequence of a wound, bad, *Hipp. Epid.* V. 59.

ANXIETY, frequently precedes a criſis in fevers.

APHTHÆ, are ſore puſtules on the internal ſurface of the mouth and on the tongue, generally white in the centre, containing each a ſmall ulcer beneath the cuticle: common to children at the breaſt.

——— a frequent ſymptom in the advanced ſtage of a conſumption.

——— ſometimes occur in inflammatory fevers, and, by neglect, prove troubleſome and dangerous.

——— in malignant fevers, generally a fatal ſymptom.

——— ſometimes appear in the *Lues Venerea.*

——— frequently a ſymptom of inveterate Scurvy.

APPETITE, natural or habitual, returning in the decline of a fever, good. *Celſus* II. 3.

——— for food increaſed, in a *Diabetes.*

——— depraved, a ſymptom of *Chloroſis.*

APPETITE, for food, want of, a ſymptom of *Cachexia*.

——— for food, want of, with loathings, eructations, diſtention of the ſtomach, pain, and heart-burn: DYSPEPSIA.

——— for food, want of, a conſtant ſymptom in acute diſeaſes, and ſalutary untill after the criſis.

——— for food, want of, in chronic diſeaſes always a bad ſymptom.

——— for food, want of, in tedious dyſenteries, bad. *Hipp. Aph.* VI. 3.

BELLY, below the naval, ſore, painful, with pain in the forehead ſoon after delivery: ſymptoms of Puerperal Fever.

——— hot, with head, hands, and feet cold, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 492.

——— hot, with pain at the pit of the ſtomach, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Aph.* IV. 65.

———lank and liquid to the feel, in any diſeaſe, bad. *Hipp. Aph.* II. 35.

——— tenſe, with conſtant ſlight pain, pulſe weak and irregular, aſpect wild,

livid colour round the lips, indicate internal gangrene, though no previous ſymptoms of inflammation may have been obſerved. *Morgag.* III. *Ep.* 35. *art.* 20, 21.

BELLY, tenſe, painful, ſubelaſtic, ſore, in putrid fevers frequent, and often proceeds from elaſtic air generated by the putrid contents of the inteſtines.

BLOOD, inſpection of, affords no poſitive information.

——— with a yellow cruſt on its ſurface, in peripneumonic patients, denotes great inflammation. *Morgag.* II. *Ep.* 22. *art.* 31.

——— not coagulating in the baſon, a ſign of putreſcenſy.

——— covered by a cruſt or cake of gluten, when cold, indicates inflammation; but the want of this cruſt does not prove the contrary.

——— covered by a cake of gluten, in acute rheumatiſm; alſo during pregnancy.

——— iſſuing from different parts, without increaſed *impetus*, a ſymptom of putreſcence.

——— effuſed under the ſkin or *cuticle* in *petechiæ*,

petechiæ, maculæ, or *vibices,* denotes putrefcence.

BLOOD ſpit up, mixed with air, i. e. frothy, comes from the lungs. *Hipp. Aph.* V. 13.

BREASTS, in pregnant women, ſuddenly becoming ſoft, portends miſcarriage. *Hipp. Aph.* V. 37.

———— in pregnant women, growing hard again, after being ſoft for a time, intimates that the danger of miſcarriage is paſt. *Hipp. Aph.* V. 53.

———— of women ſwelled, ſometimes a ſymptom in the mumps, or external ſore throat, *Cynanche parotidea.*

BREATH, cold in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Prædict.* I.

———— in putrid fevers, fetid.

———— offenſive with diſeaſed gums, indicates an enlarged ſpleen. *Hipp. Prædict.* II. 163.

———— offenſive, in *ſcorbutus* and in ſome genera of *Cachexiæ.*

———— offenſive extreamly, in the ulcerous ſore throat.

———— peculiar, in children that have worms.

BREATH putrid in conſumptive patients.

CATARRH, with frequent ſneezing, a conſtant ſymptom in the eruptive fever of the Meaſles.

———— ſometimes a ſymptom in the ulcerous Sore Throat.

CONCOCTION indicates a ſpeedy criſis and the ſafety of the patient. *Hipp. Epid* I. 2. *Galen de criſib.* III. 8.

———— neceſſarily precedes a favourable criſis.

———— early in fevers, good.

CONTRACTION rigid, of the joints: CONTRACURA.

———— ſpaſmodic, of the joints, with convulſions and violent periodical pains: RAPHANIA.

———— violent and involuntary, of the muſcles; ſenſation not ſuſpended; CONVULSIO.

CONVULSIONS, in children, often precede dentition, particularly cutting the canine teeth. *Hipp. Aph.* III. 25.

———— in acute fevers, bad. *Hipp. Aph.* IV. 26.

CONVULSIONS in consequence of immoderate purging, fatal. *Hipp. Aph.* V. 4. VII. 41.

———— from pain in the bowels, bad. *Hipp. Aph.* VII. 10.

———— in consequence of a wound, fatal. *Hipp. Aph.* V. 2. *Coac.* 506.

———— from loss of blood, or other discharge, fatal. *Hipp. Aph.* V. 3, 4. VII. 9.

———— in phrenitic patients, always fatal. *Galen, M. M.* XII. *c. ult.*

———— in children, often precede the eruption of the small-pox.

———— in children, frequently from worms.

———— in children from three to six years old, sometimes a symptom of *Hydrocephalus.*

———— from suppression of urine, attended with *subsultus tendinum,* fever, and *delirium.*

————of all the muscles subservient to the will, with total insensibility, frothing at the mouth, followed by profound sleep: EPILEPSIA. *Aurel. chron.* I. 4.

CONVULSIONS excited by attempts to ſwallow liquids in *Hydrophobia*.

———— during labour, from *plethora* or extream pain. If they return after delivery, fatal.

———— from poiſon taken into the ſtomach.

———— from ſtones in the kidnies, or *ureters*.

———— with rumbling of the bowels, and imagination of a ball riſing to the throat; pale urine, thoughts extravagant and inconſtant: HYSTERIA.

COSTIVENESS, on critical days in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Epid.* I. 2.

———— obſtinate, with vomiting and violently painful twiſting of the inteſtines; ENTERITIS. *Coel. Aurelian.* III. 17.

———— a frequent ſymptom of *Nephritis*.

———— a ſymptom of *Hypochondriaſis*.

———— a ſymptom of *Dyſpepſia*.

———— obſtinate, in fevers, with ſuppreſſion of urine and black tongue, portends *delirium*.

COSTIVENESS frequently a ſymptom of *Atrophia*.

COUGH in dropſical patients, bad. *Hipp. Aph.* VI. 35. VII. 47.

——— a conſtant ſymptom of inflammation of the lungs or *pleura*.

——— ſudden, with increaſed excretion from the noſe, eyes, and fauces: CATARRHUS. *Aurel. chron.* II. 7.

——— pathognomonic in the Meaſles: generally it is one of the firſt ſymptoms, and continues through the whole diſeaſe; yet ſometimes, though rarely, it does not come till after the diſquamation.

——— ſlight, ſhort, and frequent, without expectoration or catarrhal ſymptoms, often proceeds from tubercles in the lungs, and ends in Conſumption.

——— dry, with difficulty in breathing, a ſenſe of weight in the breaſt, and gradual waſting, is probable owing to ſtoney matter in the lungs.

———dry, generally a ſymptom of *Hepatitis*.

——— dry, an hyſterical ſymptom.

——— dry, from habitual indigeſtion.

COUGH dry, and ſometimes violent, from the liver being enlarged or hardened.

——— dry, with ſome difficulty in breathing, continuing three or four months, pulſe gradually beating quicker, portends Conſumption.

——— dry and hoarſe in the Meaſles.

——— dry, frequent, increaſed by motion or eating, breathing ſhort after the leaſt exerciſe, lips and cheeks red, thirſt and hectic fever: *vomica* in the lungs.

——— dry, frequent and painful, after the ſecond day, in inflammation of the lungs, bad.

——— frequent and violent in pulmonic inflammation, bad.

——— frequent during pregnancy.

——— with purulent expectoration, from an ulcer in the lungs.

——— often a ſymptom of dentition.

——— from worms in the inteſtines.

———with expectoration ſometimes tinged with blood; pain obtuſe under the *ſternum*, or between the *ſcapulæ*; anxiety, difficulty in breathing; pulſe generally ſoft; face ſwelled, red, purpliſh: PERIPNEUMONIA.

COUGH, convulsive, strangulating, contageous; a disease of children: PERTUSSIS.

CRISIS in fevers generally indicated by some exacertation of symptoms on the third, fourth, or fifth day.

——— The third is the index, to the fifth, ninth, and eleventh.——the fourth index to the seventh——the fifth to the fourteenth. *Hipp. Prædiel.* III.

——— happens on the fourth, seventh, eleventh, fourteenth, seventeenth, twenty-first. *Hipp.*

——— not happening, indicates a tedious disease rather than danger. *Hipp. Coac.* 75.

——— generally preceded by a restless, a bad night. *Hipp. Aph.* II. 13.

DEAFNESS, in fevers, after a loss of blood, with black stools, bad. *Hipp.*

——— in fevers, sometimes precedes bleeding at the nose, or *diarrhœa*, either of which proves salutary, *Hipp. Aph.* IV. 60

——— in acute fevers often portends *delirium*. *Hipp. Coac.* 196.

DEAFNESS, with a ſenſe of weight in the head, and dimneſs of ſight, portends bleeding at the noſe. *Hipp. Coac.* 195.

——— ſometimes relieves extream pain in a weak part. *Hipp. Epid.* II. 5: 9.

——— in diſorders of the ſmall inteſtines, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 470.

——— in child-bed women, with acute pain in the ſide, indicates dangerous *delirium*. *Hipp. Coac.* 525. *Predict.* I, 80.

——— in violent diſeaſes, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 190.

——— with tremor, in acute fevers, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* I. 197.

——— at the latter end of fevers, when the patient is much exauſted, bad, *Hipp. Coac.* V. 72.

——— with red urine, without ſediment, foretells *delirium*. *Hipp. Coac.* V. 32.

——— partial, or total: DYSECOEA.

DEGLUTITION obſtructed, and reſpiration not materially affected: DYSPHAGIA. *Sauv.*

——————— painful and difficult, ſwelling and redneſs of the *fauces*, frequent and difficult excretion of mucus

cus, with the fever *Synocha:* Inflammatory Sore Throat. *Angina*, Coel. Aurelian. III. 2. CYNANCHE, ſp. 1. *Cull.*

DEGLUTITION, not very painful nor difficult; tonſils and fauces inflamed and ſwelled, covered by a white or cineritious cruſt concealing ſmall ulcers, with a ſcarlet eruption on the neck, breaſt, and arms, and fever *Typhus*: Ulcerous ſore Throat of Fothergil and Huxham. CYNANCHE, ſp. 2. *Cull.*

———— of liquids exciting painfull convulſions, from the bite of a mad dog: HYDROPHOBIA.

———— difficult, ſometimes a ſymptom in *Hyſteria.*

———— difficult, ſometimes from a palſy of the muſcles of the *larynx.*

———— difficult, in acute fevers, a bad ſympton.

DEJECTION, pathognomonic in malignant putrid fevers.

DELIRIUM, in conſequence of a wound in the head, bad. *Hipp. Aph.* VII. 14.

DELIRIUM, with cold ſhuddering, after exceſſive drinking of ſtrong liquors, bad. *Hipp. Aph.* VII. 7.

———— in conſequence of hemorrhage, bad. *Hipp. Aph.* VII. 9.

———— in conſequence of long continued watching, bad. *Hipp. Aph.* VII. 18.

———— in fevers, when the patient has no ſtrength left, fatal. *Hipp. Coac.* 100.

———— in continued fevers, with great difficulty of breathing, fatal. *Hipp. Aph.* IV. 50.

———— in the beginning of fevers, bad. *Hipp. Prædict.* II. 85.

———— during rigor, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Prædict.* I. 64. *Coac.* 6.

———— from violent pain in the bowels, bad. *Hipp. Aph.* 7. 10.

———— with profuſe ſweat and difficult reſpiration, fatal. *Hipp. Coac.* 89.

———— ending in tremor, fatal. *Galen in Prorrh.* I.

———— in conſequence of intenſe application, generally mortal. *Hipp. Coac.* 47. *Aph.* VI. 53.

DELIRIUM, in fevers, without ſymptoms of concoction, bad. *Galen de criſib.* I.

——— ſucceeding melancholy, fatal. *Gal. in Prorrh.* I. 2.

——— though ſlight, if attended with trembling and dimneſs of ſight, portends *Phrenitis*. *Hipp. Prædict.* I. 34.

——— violent, frequently terminates in convulſions. *Hipp. Præſag.* II.

——— never without danger in acute diſeaſes. *Galen, Aph.* VI. 56.

——— with laughter, leaſt dangerous. *Galen in Aph. Hipp.* VI. 56.

——— with trembling and groping with the hands, in fevers, generally fatal. *Hipp. Prædict.* 34.

——— in fevers ſometimes precedes a criſis. *Gal. Epid.* III. *ægr.* 7. 9.

——— ſilent, with the power of ſpeech, mortal. *Hipp. Coac.* 65.

——— mutable in manner and degree, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 101.

——— in a ſmall degree, often precedes an Eryſipelas in the face: if it increaſe with the progreſs of the diſeaſe, attended

attended with *coma*, the patient dies appoplectic on the ſeventh, ninth, or eleventh day. *Cull. Pract.* 568.

DELIRIUM, a common ſymptom in the confluent ſmall-pox.

———— in the laſt ſtage of a conſumption.

———— violent, with acute fever, eyes and face inflamed: PHRENITIS.

———— ſometimes a ſymptom in the ulcerous ſore throat.

———— in pneumonic inflammation, a very dangerous ſymptom.

———— beginning with the fever, indicates an idiopathic *Phrenitis*.

———— ſometimes a ſymptom in every diſeaſe attended with fever.

———— preceded by violent headach, in childbed women, a ſymptom of uterine inflammation.

DISCHARGES, exhibiting ſigns of concoction, indicate a ſpeedy and ſalutary criſis. *Hipp Epid.* I. 2. *Galen de criſib.* III. 3.

———— at the beginning of fevers, are not critical. *Hipp. Epid.* II. *Galen de criſib.* I.

DISCHARGE copious, in fevers, before concoction, indicates no crisis, a tedious disease, or relapse, or death. *Hipp. Epid.* I. 36.

——— copious, in fevers, after concoction, salutary. *Galen, in Aph.* IV. *de præsag. ex pulsib.* II.

——— copious, in fevers, affording no relief, bad. *Galen, in Prænot.* III. 35.

——— natural, in the decline of fevers, returning to its wonted periods, good. *Celsus*, II. 3.

——— natural, uninterrupted, good. *Hipp. Aph.* IV. 4. 7. VII. 69.

——— critical, often relieves *delirium.*

——— unusual of blood or other humours, without fever or increased *impetus*: APOCENOSIS.

——— unusual, gradual, and slow: PROFUSIO.

——— of tears, without external cause: EPIPHORA.

——— unusual of saliva: PTYALISMUS.

——— of urine involuntary, without pain: ENURESIS.

DISCHARGE by drops, of mucus from the urethra: GONORRHOEA.

——— increaſed, from the noſe, *fauces*, or *bronchia*: CATARRHUS.

DISTORTION of features in violent fevers, a very bad ſymptom. *Hipp. Aph.* IV. 49.

DREAMS, extravagant, not deducible from the actions of the day, denote diſeaſe. *Hipp. de inſom.* III. 1—6.

DROPSY of the intire ſurface of the body (*anaſarca*) a ſymptom in the *Scarlatina* of Sydenham: it generally comes on after the eruption has diſappeared, and ſubſides in two or three days.

DROWSINESS, and profound ſleep, in children cutting teeth, portends convulſions. *Hipp. de dent.* II. 3.

——— with loſs of memory, difficulty in ſpeaking, numbneſs of limbs, with *incubus*, ſometimes precedes Apoplexy. *Aurel.* III. 5.

——— with languor, preceded by cold ſhivering, generally one of the firſt ſymptoms of the Small-pox.

DROW-

DROWSINESS with a dry cough, and running at the eyes and nose, precedes the eruption of the Measles.

EARS singing, with teeth grinding, in acute fevers, often presage death. *Hipp. Coac.* 193.

——— singing, with dimness of the eyes, with a sense of weight in the upper part of the nose, foretell a bleeding at the nose, or *delirium*. *Hipp. Coac.* 131. 194. *prædict.* I. 18.

——— singing, with violent head-ach, precedes Apoplexy. *Hipp. Coac.* 161.

——— one or both intensely painful in acute fevers, with other bad symptoms, fatal. *Hipp, Coac.* 189.

——— hearing imperfectly, in acute fevers, often precedes *delirium*. *Hipp. Coac.* 195.

——— cold, pellucid, contracted in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Aph.* VIII, 14.

ERUCTATION, acid, in a *diarrhœa*, as a new symptom, good. *Hipp. Aph.* VI. 1.

——————— acid, generally a symptom of *Hypochondriasis*.

——————— frequent, from indigestion

ERUPTION, red, on the neck and breaſt, in a Sore-throat, good. *Hipp. Prænot.* 136. *Coac.* 365, 366.

———— red, on the neck and breaſt, in a Sore-throat, ſuddenly diſappearing, with pain in the cheſt, and difficulty in breathing, fatal. *Hipp. Coac.* 366.

———— miliary, in fevers, with ſweat about the neck only, bad. *Hipp. Prænot.* 26.

———— ſcarlet, generally a ſymptom of the ulcerous Sore-throat, *cynanche maligna*: it firſt appears on the ſecond or third day of the diſeaſe, continues about four days, ſpreading gradually from the neck and breaſt to the extremities.

———— ſcarlet, in the *Scarlatina anginoſa*, of which the ulcerous Sore-throat is only a ſymptom.

———— miliary, red, commonly called a raſh.

———— about the mouth, with deafneſs, ſometimes favorably critical in malignant fevers.

———— miliary, veſicular, ſometimes attends the diſtinct Small-pox; generally owing to heating medicines, warm clothing, and a cloſe room.

ERUP-

ERUPTION miliary, firſt red, but on the ſecond day ſhews whitiſh veſicles on the top of each pimple: not idiopathic, but a ſymptom in various fevers, produced, according to Dr. Cullen, by profuſe ſweating, or loſs of blood; thence frequent in child-bed.

——— of boils or bubos, with fever extreamly malignant and contagious: PESTIS.

——— of ſmall inflamed pimples, commonly firſt appearing in the face and neck on the third or fourth day of fever, and gradually forming puſtules, which, in four or five days more, are filled with ripe matter, and about the eleventh day begin to fall off in dry cruſts: VARIOLA.

——— reſembling the ſmall-pox, but without ſuppuration or much fever, and ſcaling off about the third or fourth day: VARICELLA.

——— of ſmall red pimples in cluſters, about the fourth day of fever, attended with ſneezing and other ſymptoms of corryza, and, in three or four days more, falling off in branny ſcales: RUBEOLA.

——— red, flat, ſcaly, generally dry, on the upper part of the forehead, with

 ulcerated

ulcerated tonſils, and pains in the bones, particularly the ſhins; yielding to mercurials only: SYPHILIS.

ERUPTION reſembling the itch, except that the pimples are ſolid: Nettle-raſh. *Heberden, Med. trans.* I. 17.

———— ſcarlet, appearing about the fourth day of an inflammatory fever; the ſpots at firſt diſtinct, but finally run into each other, and in three or four days ſcale off: SCARLATINA.

———— of red ſpots, like thoſe produced by nettles; generally appearing on the ſecond day of a contagious remitting fever, whoſe exacerbations return once in twenty-four hours; diſappear during the remiſſion, and return with the fever towards evening; ſcale off in three or four days: URTICARIA.

———— veſicular, the ſize of a walnut, in different parts of the body, appearing on the firſt, ſecond, or third day of a malignant fever, and continuing ſeveral days, finally diſcharging a thin ichor: PEMPHIGUS.

———— of ſore puſtules on the internal ſurface of the mouth, and on the tongue; generally white in the centre, containing each a ſmall ulcer under the cuticle; common to children at the

the breaſt; ſometimes a ſymptom in conſumption, of inflammatory, and in malignant fevers; in the *lues venerea*, and in the ſcurvy: APHTHÆ.

ERUPTION gradually thickening the ſkin, which becomes rugged, rough, greaſy, and deſtitute of hair, reſembling that of an elephant; extremities numb; face disfigured by tubercles; voice hoarſe and naſal: ELEPHANTIASIS.

———— ſcaly, white, rough, itching, ſcabby, ſpreading over the whole or great part of the body: LEPRA.

———— reſembling a mulberry or raſberry, in various parts of the body: FRAMBOESIA.

———— aggregate, of minute red pimples, ſpreading, ſometimes obſtinate: HERPES.

———— of ſmall ulcers on the head, diſcharging a humour which dries into a white friable cruſt: TENEA.

———— of minute puſtules and ulcers, violently itching, chiefly between the fingers: PSORA.

EXACERBATION, on the third day, in continued fevers, bad. *Hipp. Aph.* IV. 43. VII. 62. Coac. 116.

EXACERBATION, in fevers, generally the night preceding a criſis, which may be thence foretold, eſpecially if it hath been properly indicated. *Hipp. Aph.* II. 13.

——————— twice in twenty-four hours, viz. about noon, and about ſeven or eight in the evening, in hectick fevers, from matter formed in ſome internal part; generally preceded by a ſlight ſhivering. *Dr. Cullen.*

EXPECTORATION, in pneumonic inflammation, the ſooner appearing concocted the ſhorter will be the diſeaſe. *Hipp. Aph.* I. 12.

——————— in diſeaſes of the lungs, though purulent, if it be diſcharged with eaſe, if it relieve the patient, and his breathing be tolerably eaſy, there is no great danger. *Hipp. Prænot.* VIII. 16. *Celſ.* II. 7.

——————— in Pleureſy or *Emiema*, ſuddenly ſuppreſſed, fatal. *Galen, de conſt. med. id. de criſib. Aph.* I. *com.* 12.

——————— of pus, ſuddenly ceaſing entirely, fatal. *Hipp. Aph.* VII. 16, 78.

EXPEC-

EXPECTORATION, bilious, in *Empiema*, mortal. *Hipp. progn.* II. 18.

——— purulent indicates an abceſs in the lungs.

——— of blood, followed by a ſpitting of pus, bad. *Hipp. Aph.* VII. 15.

——— of blood, ſometimes the cauſe, but frequently a ſymptom at different periods of *phthiſis pulmonalis*. It is ſeldom of conſequence in that ſpecies ariſing from tubercles.

——— of blood, ſucceeded by ulceration, not ſo certainly fatal as a conſumption from tubercles. *Dr. Cullen.*

——— of blood, in doubtful caſes, more probably from the lungs than the *pleura*.

EXTREMITIES, of the body ſuddenly changing from hot to cold, and *vice verſa*, in fevers, bad, *Hipp. Prædict.* I. 43.

——— cold, with acute diſeaſes, bad. *Hipp. Aph.* VII. 1.

——— cold, in violent pains in any part of the abdomen, bad. *Hipp. Aph.* VII. 26.

EXTREMITIES, cold, with great heat in the body, bad. *Hipp. Prænot.* 46. *Coac.* 492.

——— ponderous, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 493.

——— hot, in bed, with reſtleſſneſs, a frequent ſymptom of indigeſtion.

EXTUBERANCE, ſoft, not painful: SARCOMA, or *Polypus.*

——— harder, and often ragged: VERRUCA.

EYES, in fevers, become clearer towards a criſis. *Hipp. Coac.* 217.

——— diſtorted, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Prædict.* I. 81. *Eped.* III. 3. 11.

——— conſtantly moving, portend madneſs. *Hipp. Prænot.* 31.

——— ſunk, a fatal ſymptom in fevers. *Hipp. Coac.* 218. *Prenot* 4.

——— ſore, with continued head-ach, threatens blindneſs. *Coac.* 213.

——— their lids livid, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Prænot.* 6.

——— not cloſed, during ſleep, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Aph.* VI. 52. *Coac.* 64. *Prædict.* I. 37. *Coac.* 218.

EYES perceiving objects indistinctly, in malignant fevers, a bad symptom. *Hipp. Epid.* II. 6. *Aph.* IV. 49.

——— in many diseases indicate the state of the body. *Hipp. Epid.* VI. 4, 26.

——— shedding tears involuntarily, in acute diseases, bad. *Hipp. Aph.* IV. 52. *Epid.* VI. 1, 16.

——— much inflamed, with pain in the neck, may portend bleeding at the nose, *Hipp. Prædict.* I. 137. *Coac.* 116.

——— totally deprived of sight, in malignant fevers, mortal. *Hipp. Epid.* VII. 28.

——— fierce, in fevers, portends *delirium* or *phrenitis*. *Hipp. Epid.* I. 19.

——— appearing one larger than the other in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Epid.* VII. 100.

——— fixed, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Prædict.* I. 46. *Epid.* I. 16. *Galen, com. in Epid.* VI. 27.

——— moving unequally: STRABISMUS.

——— inflamed, painful, with intolerance of light: OPTHALMIA.

FACE Hippocratic, *i. e.* cadaverous, viz. eyes sunk, nose sharp, temples collapsed, ears cold and contracted, skin harsh,

harſh, colour pale or blackiſh, eyelids; lips or noſe livid, the immediate harbinger of death. *Hipp. Coac.* 212. *Prænot.* 2, 3.

FACE well coloured, plump, and ſupercilious, in acute fevers, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 213.

——— continuing pale and ſwelled, denotes diſeaſe in the head, or in ſome of the viſcera. *Hipp. Præd.* II. 29.

——— florid, with a dejected aſpect, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Prædict.* I. 49

——— inflamed, in fevers, with coma, rigor, and ſweat, mortal. *Hipp. Coac.* 7. *Prædict.* 67.

——— with a fixed livid hue on the cheeks, in puerperal fevers, bad.

——— ſwelled, pale, with a yellowiſh colour in the cheeks, indicates a tendency to rickets.

——— cadaverous early in any diſeaſe, fatal.

——— pale, ſallow, generally a ſymptom of *Cachexia*.

FAINTING, frequent, without evident cauſe, portends ſudden death. *Hipp. Aph.* II. 41.

FAINTING,

FAINTING, frequent; pulſe irregular, quick, weak, with anxiety and pain about the heart: CARDITIS. *Cæl. Aurel.* II. 32.

FEAR, ridiculous, a ſymptom of *Hypochondriaſis.*

FEELING, diminiſhed or depraved: ANÆSTHESIA.

FEVER, without remiſſion, indicates a long diſeaſe. *Hipp. Aph.* II. 28.

——— with violent pain in the ſide, ſhort breathing, and cough: PLEURITIS. *Aurel.* II. 14.

——— with cough, ſhort breathing, without violent pain: PERIPNUMONIA. *Aurel.* II. 27.

——— ſuddenly ceaſing, without apparent cauſe, or good ſymptoms, will probably return. *Celſ.* II. 7.

——— ſucceeding an apoplectic fit, good. *Hipp. Coac.* 479.

——— from a wound in the head, coming on the 4th, 7th, or 11th day, fatal. *Hipp. Prædict.* II. 79.

——— had better follow than precede convulſions. *Hipp. Aph.* II. 26.

FEVER, a ſymptom of every conſiderable inflammation external or internal.

———— with internal pain, and a glutinous whitiſh cruſt on the ſurface of the blood, denotes inflammation.

———— puerperal, ſoon after delivery, bad.

———— a ſymptom in every ſpecies of Sore-throat.

———— hectic, a ſymptom of *Phthiſis pulmonalis.*

———— acute, with violent head-ach, face and eyes inflamed, wakefulneſs, and violent *delirium:* PHRENITIS.

FITS, epileptic, in children, often precede the eruption of the ſmall-pox. If they have but two fits on the eve of the eruption, a mild diſeaſe may be expected. *Cullen.*

FORGETFULNESS, in fevers, with langour and deprivation of voice, generally fatal. *Hipp. Epid.* III.

———— in fevers, with cold ſhiverings, bad. *Galen in Prædict.* I. 64.

———— frequently recurring in any diſeaſe, bad. *Hipp. Epid.* III.

GIDDINESS often precedes a diſcharge of blood from the *anus*.

———frequent, with head-ach, faultering of the tongue, ſinging in the ears, and want of recollection, in plethoric and elderly people, portends Apoplexy. *Aurelian.* III. 5.

——— frequent, with drowſineſs and head-ach, portends Apoplexy. *Morgag.* II. 10.

——— with loſs of appetite, a bitter taſte, and no fever, a ſymptom of a foul ſtomach.

GLANDS ſwelled and painful, in fevers, indicate a long diſeaſe. *Hipp. Coac.* 73.

HAIR falls off in the laſt ſtage of a conſumption. *Hipp. Aph.* V. 11.

——— matted and complicated inextricably: TRICOMA.

HANDS catching at imaginary objects, gathering the ſheet, or picking the quilt, in fevers, fatal. *Hipp. Prænot,* 17.

—— painful, with pains in the feet, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 30.

—— and feet ſwelled and red, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 63.

HEAD-ACH, violent, with ſinging in the ears, without fever, often precedes Apoplexy. *Hipp. Coac.* 161.

———— long continued, with ſore eyes, portends blindneſs. *Hipp. Coac.* 223.

———— violent, with ſhivering and colliquative ſweats, infevers, generally fatal. *Hipp. Coac.* 12.

———— violent, without an evident cauſe, in *angina*, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 372.

———— conſtant in acute fevers, a bad ſymptom. *Hipp. Coac.* 160. *Prænot.* 129.

———— with loſs of voice, followed by cold ſhivering, in fevers, fatal. *Hipp. Coac.* 255.

———— with extream weakneſs, rigor, or bloody urine, in fevers, fatal. *Hipp. Coac.* 22, 28.

———— with a little deafneſs, hands trembling, pain in the neck, with urine blackiſh and thick, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 176.

———— with ſtupor, and inflamed eyes, portends hæmorrhage. *Hipp. Coac.* 166.

HEAD-ACH, with thirſt, wakefulneſs, weak voice, great debility, and looſe belly, portends *delirium. Hipp. Coac.* 175.

———— violent, with florid countenance, and ſtrong pulſe, portends hæmorrhage. *Hipp. Coac.* 128, 142.

———— with dimneſs of ſight, and pain in the ſtomach, in fevers, ſometimes portends bilious vomiting. *Hipp. Prædict.* III. 30. *Epid.* I. 2.

———— violent, continued, after delivery, generally fatal. *Celſ.* II. 8.

———— with giddineſs, difficulty of breathing, and pains in the loins, generally precedes a diſcharge of blood from the hemorrhoidal veins.

———— in young women, about the menſtrual period, if attended with giddineſs and ſhort breathing, portends too copious a diſcharge.

———— with extream laſſitude, generally the firſt ſymptom of fevers.

———— violent, in acute fevers, threatens *phrenitis*.

———— frequently from indigeſtion.

———— from wind in the ſtomach.

———— from coſtiveneſs.

———— from plethora.

HEAD-ACH periodical, from an aguiſh *diatheſis*; not increaſed by moderate exerciſe; appetite as in health.

——— violent in a ſingle ſmall ſpot, as if a nail were driven into the head, an hyſterical ſymptom: *Sydenh. Pros. integ.*

——— like that from a crowded playhouſe, with great depreſſion of ſpirits, generally precedes the ulcer in one of the tonſils, in a putrid Sore-throat. *Fordice.*

HEARING imperfect or depraved: PARACUSIS.

HEART-BRUN, *pyroſis*, a ſymptom of indigeſtion.

HEAT, great, of the abdomen, with pain at the pit of the ſtomach, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Aph.* IV. 65.

——— equal over the whole body, in acute diſeaſes, good. *Hipp. Prædict.* II.

——— preternatural, ſucceeds laſſitude and rigor at the beginning of fevers, and generally terminates in ſweat.

——— fever, 112 degrees of Farenheit's thermometer.

HEAT, not much augmented in putrid fevers.

——— in the part, a ſymptom in external inflammation.

——— preternatural in the head and *precordia*, with worm-ſymptoms, in children from five to ten years old, in *Hydrocephalus internus*.

——— partial, in fevers, bad.

——— internal exceſſive, with great thirſt, and cold limbs, in fevers, bad.

HEMORRHAGE from the noſe, in fevers, on the ſeventh, ninth, or fourteenth day, good. *Hipp. Coac.* 150, 152.

——— from the noſe, in ardent fevers, better on the fifth than the fourth day. *Hipp. Coac.* 133.

——— from the noſe, a few drops only, in chronic diſeaſes, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 105.

——— from the noſe, a few drops only, in pleureſy, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 405.

——— from the noſe, two or three drops in delirium, fatal. *Hipp. Prædict.* 49.

HEMORRHAGE copious, from the noſe, relieves delirium. *Galen. de criſib.* c. 8.

——————— from the noſe, two or three drops only, in fevers, bad, *Hipp. Epid.* III. 3. *Prædict.* I. 1, 141, 126.

——————— from the noſe, in ardent fevers, is generally indicated by a pain in the neck, weight in the temples, dimneſs of ſight, and tenſion of the *hypochondria* without pain. *Hipp. Epid.* I. 2. *Prædict.* III. 33. *Coac.* 195.

——————— from the noſe, with frequent head-ach and giddineſs, in plethoric habits, ſometimes precedes apoplexy.

——————— in fevers, beneficial, though the urine be ſtill crude. *Hipp. Epid.* I. 2.

——————— from the noſe, copious, in fevers, generally relieves, and is often critical. *Hipp. Epid.* II. 1.— I. c. 2. t. 63.— II. 1. 4. t. 16. IV. 37. *Coac.* IV. 45.— V. 150. *Epid.* I. *ægr.* 7. *Coac.* 1, 2, 17. *Galen. de mot. muſc.* II. 6.

——————— hemorrhoidal, in inflammations of the brain or pleura, good.

good. *Hipp. Aph.* VI. 11, 21.—*de Indicat.* 64.

HEMORRHAGE frequent from the noſe, in the decline of life, portends apoplexy, or palſy.

——— from the noſe: EPISTAXIS.

——— from the anus: HEMORRHOIS.

——— from the vagina: MENORRHAGIA.

HICKUP, ſometimes a ſymptom of acute *hepatitis*, or inflammation of the external membrane of the liver. *Hipp. Aph.* VII. 17. V. 58.

——— in conſequence of great evacuation, fatal. *Hipp. Aph.* V. 3, 4. VII. 3, 41.

——— in violent cholic, bad. *Hipp. Aph.* VII. 10.

——— with laſſitude and ſtupidity, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 45.

——— relieved by ſneezing. *Hipp. Aph.* VI. 13.

——— with loſs of voice, fatal. *Hipp. Prædict.* I. 23.

HICKUP with delirium, and difficulty of breathing, fatal. *Hipp. Coac.* 89.

——— a ſymptom of *gaſtritis*, *hyſteritis*, and every other internal inflammation.

——— a ſymptom in various fevers.

——— frequently from indigeſtion, from worms, from flatulence, from poiſon taken into the ſtomach, or the bite of poiſonous animals, from extreme evacuations.

——— ſometimes, in the decline of fevers, without danger.

——— from ſuppreſſed *menſes* hemorrhoids, urine, or perſpiration; from ſtrangulated *hernia*; from wounds; from ſuppuration in any of the *viſcera*; from gangrene internal or external; from excoriation of the *œſophagus* or ſtomach by violent medicines; from the brain being wounded or depreſſed; from ſcurvy; from *lues venerea*; alſo an hyſterical ſymptom.

HORSENESS, a conſtant ſymptom in the eruptive fever of the Meaſles, with a dry cough, and ſome difficulty of breathing.

——— with a peculiar hollow voice, a ſymptom of the putrid Sore-throat.

HYPOCHONDRIUM inflamed or painful, always dangerous. *Hipp. Coac.* 279, 280.

——— painful, in fevers, not relieved by ſweat, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 299.

——— painful, with hardneſs, if on both ſides, very bad: leſs dangerous if on the left only. *Hipp. Prænot.* 32.

——— ſwelled and painful at the beginning of fevers, fatal. *Hipp. Prænot.* 33. *Coac.* 280.

——— right, in fevers, hard, followed by jaundice, bad. *Hipp.* IV. 64.

——— tenſe and retracted, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 51.

——— diſtended, in fevers, with frequent ſweats and fixed pains in the ſhoulders, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 32.

——— tenſe, hard and painful, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Prædict.* I. 27.

——— tenſe, even without pain, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Epid.* III. *ægr.* 2. I. *ægr.* 2.

HYPOCHONDRIUM ſoft, and without pain, in fevers, good.

——————— ſuddenly becoming tenſe, and the pulſe ſuddenly increaſing in ſtrength and celerity, indicates ſome evacuation about to take place.

——————— right, tenſe, with internal pain extending to the clavicle; breathing difficult, with fever, dry cough and hickuping: HEPATITIS.

——————— left, tenſe, with internal pain, tumor, and fever: SPLENITIS.

——————— right, painful, with jaundice, from gall-ſtones paſſing the biliary ducts.

——————— right, hard and ſwelled, with obtuſe internal pain, ſenſe of weight when lying on the left ſide, countenance pale, yellowiſh; urine high-coloured and thick; finally ſhort-breathed and oedematous: *Schirrous Liver.*

HYSTERICS, ſometimes from a gouty cauſe.

——————— from worms in the inteſtines.

HYS-

HYSTERICS often from obſtructed *menſes*.

JAUNDICE, with naucia and coſtiveneſs, an early ſymptom of the *Colica pictonum*, painter's or Devonſhire Colic.

———— appearing, in fevers, on the ſeventh, ninth, eleventh, or fourteenth day, good; unleſs a hardneſs be felt in the right *hypochondrium*. *Hipp. Aph.* IV. 64.

———— appearing in fevers, before the ſeventh day, bad; unleſs attended with *diarrhœa*. *Hipp. Aph.* 62.

———— in fevers, with the right *hypochondrium*, hard, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 121.

———— with deafneſs, urine high-coloured and turbid, bad. *Hipp. Prædict.* I. 23. *Coac.* 198. I. 23. *Coac.* 198.

———— even before the ſeventh day, in bilious fevers, if preceded by *rigor*, good. *Hipp. de vict. in acutis*, 8.

IMPOTENCE, or want of paſſion: ANAPHRODISIA.

INDIGESTION, a conſtant ſymptom of *Hypochondriaſis*.

INFLAMMATION, or pain, near the heart, always dangerous. *Hipp. Coac.* 279, 280.

INFLAMMATION of the eyes, a ſymptom of *phrenitis*, and of *ſyphilis*.

——————— of the face in eryſipelas, uſually continues eight or ten days.

——————— of the *fauces*, with pain and difficulty in ſwallowing, and with fever: CYNANCHE. *Spec.* I. *Cull. Angina inflammat.* Boerh. 805.

——————— of the noſe becoming gradually purple, tumid, blackiſh, puſtulous, in malignant fevers, a fatal ſymptom.

——————— of the organs of reſpiration, with acute pain in the ſide: PLEURITIS; without, PERIPNEUMONIA.

INSENSIBILITY, in fevers, denotes *delirium*. *Hipp. Aph.* II. 6.

——————— total, reſpiration and circulation continuing; joints of the limbs relaxed; pulſe full, ſoft, ſlow: APOPLEXIA.

INTERMISSION or remiſſion, a favorable ſymptom in all fevers. *Hipp. Aph.* IV. 43.

LANGOUR extream in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 58. *Prædict.* I. 40.

———— with cold ſhiverings and drowſineſs, generally the firſt ſymptoms of the Small-pox.

LASSITUDE, without apparent cauſe, indicates diſeaſe. *Hipp. Aph.* II. 5.

———— in fevers, with a copious diſcharge of thick whitiſh urine, on the fourth day, good. *Hipp. Aph.* IV. 74.

———— with hickup and *ſtupor*, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 45.

———— with frequent rigors, reſtleſſneſs, and pain in the back, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 19.

———— with real debility, generally the firſt ſymptom of all fevers, whether continued or intermittent; countenance pale, ſucceeded by rigor, heat, and ſweat.

———— with pain in the back, headach, often with vomiting, ſometimes with convulſions, precedes the eruption of the Small-pox.

———— a frequent ſymptom of chronic diſeaſes, particularly jaundice, dropſy, ſcurvy, worms, &c.

LEGS drawn frequently up and again ſtretched and twiſted, the patient lying on his back, in fevers, very bad. *Hipp. Prænot.* 12. *Coac.* 497.

—— painful, with palpitation and pain about the navel, in fevers, ſometimes portends, delirium. *Hipp. Prædict.* I. 36.

—— painful, in fevers, a malignant ſymptom. *Hipp. Coac.* 30.

LIPS livid, cold, inverted, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Aph.* VIII. 13.

—— livid generally before death. *Hipp. Prænot.* 6.

—— relaxed, cold, and pallid before death. *Hipp. Prænot.* 7.

—— ulcerated in fevers, after a favorable criſis. *Hipp. Epid.* VI.

LIVIDNESS, in fevers, a common harbinger of death. *Hipp. Coac.* 66.

LOOSENESS, in fevers, when the patient is ſleepy and torpid, very bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 611.

—— with thirſt and want of appetite in a hectic fever, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 402.

LOOSE-

LOOSENESS, ſupervening on *opthalmia* good. *Hipp. Aph.* VI. 17.

——— frequently ſucceeds the meaſles; and continues ſome time.

——— a general ſymptom in the advanced ſtage of an hectic fever; with night ſweats, always fatal.

——— a bad ſymptom late in a long diſeaſe.

——— frequently a ſymptom of the putrid Sore-throat; in adults generally fatal.

——— in the beginning of pneumonic inflammation of no ſervice.

——— ſometimes precedes the confluent Small-pox, and often continues after the eruption.

——— ſometimes precedes the eruption of the meaſles.

——— with a ſlower pulſe in puerperal fevers, good.

——— colliquative, a ſymptom of the plague.

LOQUACITY, extreme and audacious, in fevers, portends phrenſy.

MATTER, laudible, is pure, white, and not fetid. *Hipp. Aph.* VII. 44, 45.

——— in the brain, one cauſe of Apoplexy. *Morgag.* I. 5.

——— tranſlated to the brain from the ſtump of an amputated leg. *Morgag.* I. 5.

——— diſcharged from the lungs, with a hectic fever, an unequivocal ſymptom of *Phthiſis pulmonalis.*

——— diſcharged from the lungs, without hectic ſymptoms, no proof of confirmed *Phthiſis,* and is often cured.

——— formed within the thorax, from previous inflammation, may be known by a rigor, ſucceeded by a ſenſe of weight, inſtead of pain in the ſide affected. *Hipp. Prædict.*

MENSES ſuppreſſed: AMENORRHOEA.

——— ſuppreſſed, a ſymptom of *Chloroſis.*

——— ſuppreſſed, a ſymptom and effect of *phthiſis,* not the cauſe.

MIND, in malignant, jail fevers, much diſturbed and confuſed.

MIND,

MIND, its functions injured, without fever or *coma*: VESANIÆ.

——— its functions very weak: AMENTIA.

——— partially insane: MELANCHOLIA.

——— totally insane: MANIA.

——— active during sleep: SOMNIUM.

NAILS, black, cold, contracted, or relaxed, fatal. *Hipp. Aph.* VIII. 12.

——— livid, in fevers, with extream weight of the limbs, fatal. *Hipp. Coac.* 493.

——— livid, with difficulty in breathing, a symptom of *Empyema. Hipp. Coac.* 493.

——— curved inwards, and cold, a symptom of *Empyema. Hipp. Coac.* 402.

——— curved inwards, a symptom in the last stage of a consumption. *Cæl. Aurel. chron.* II. 14.

NOSE sharp, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Præ-not.* II. 16.

——— or lips, livid, in malignant fevers generally fatal. *Hipp. Coac.* 212.

——— in malignant fevers, purple, blackish swelled, pustulous, fatal. *De Meyserey,* II. 241.

PAIN

PAIN in the back, frequent, without evident cauſe, in fevers, indicates malignity. *Hipp. Coac.* 320.

—— in the back, with rigors and reſtleſſneſs, in fevers, often portends a *diarrhoea*. *Hipp. Coac.* 19.

—— in the back, long continued, in tertian agues, indicates a diſcharge of grumous blood by ſtool. *Hipp. Coac.* 305.

—— in the back, with wearineſs, headach, ſickneſs, and ſometimes with convulſions, precedes the eruption of the ſmall-pox.

—— in the back and joints, during the hot ſtage of fevers.

—— in the bones, particularly the ſhins, a ſymptom of the pox; alſo of the ſea-ſcurvy.

—— in the bladder, with ſwelling, frequent painful attempts to make water, often without ſucceſs; with *teneſmus* and fever: CYSTITIS.

—— in the bowels, with fever and other dyſenteric ſymptoms, bad. *Hipp. Prædict.* II. 118.

—— in the bowels, in acute fevers, bad. *Hipp. Aph.* IV. 66.

PAIN in the bowels and loins often precedes a discharge of blood from the *anus*.

—— in the bowels, with tenesmus, gradually increasing; mucous or bloody stools, with nausea and fever: DYSENTERIA.

—— in the bowels, particularly about the navel, and often with contraction of the muscles of the belly, and constipation: COLICA.

—— descending to the lower bowels, in the *colica pictonum*, indicates copious stools and relief.

—— in the bowels, more continual in the *colica pictonum* than in the dysentery.

—— in the bowels, increased by erecting the body, without other peculiar symptoms of inflamed *viscera*: PERITONITIS.

—— in the bowels violent, particularly about the navel, with vomiting, obstinate constipation, and fever: ENTERITIS.

—— in the chest, with anxiety, a sensation of heat under the *sternum*, and a saltish taste in the mouth, portends spitting of blood, in persons liable to that disease.

PAIN in the cheſt, under the *ſternum*, in coughing, or in either ſide of the *thorax*, a frequent ſymptom in a *phthiſis pulmonalis*.

—— ſudden in the cheſt under the *ſternum*, a little towards the left ſide, whilſt walking; ſometimes when in bed, and ſometimes attended with a pain in the middle of the left arm: ſymptoms of *Angina pectoris*. *Fotherg. Med. Obſerv.*

—— obtuſe in the cheſt, under the *ſternum*, or between the *ſcapulæ*, in Peripneumony.

—— fixed in the cheſt, with *torpor* ſucceeded by fever, fatal. *Hipp. Coac.* 315.

—— violent in the ear, with much fever, portends dangerous *delirium*. *Hipp. Prænot.* 130.

—— with ſwelling round the edges of the feet and toes, in the painters colic.

—— in the face, tongue, &c. in women paſt forty, ſometimes is the effect of a cancerous humour. *Fotherg. Med. Obſ.* V. 129.

—— in glandular ſwellings, indicates, in fevers, a tedious diſeaſe. *Hipp. Coac.* 73.

—— about the heart, without a criſis, in Sore-throats, with loſs of ſtrength and ſenſibility,

ſenſibility, fatal, notwithſtanding other favorable ſymptoms. *Hipp. Coac.* 374.

PAIN violent in the head, in Sore-throats, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 372.

—— obtuſe, in the right *hypochondrium*, under the ſhort ribs, extending to the ſhoulder, indicates inflammation in the ſubſtance of the liver.

—— acute, in the right *hypochondrium*, immediately under the ſhort ribs, extending to the clavicle and top of the ſhoulder, with fever, hard and ſtrong pulſe, urine high coloured, ſometimes with difficulty in breathing, or hickup, or jaundice, or vomiting, are ſymptoms of inflammation in the external membrane of the Liver: HEPATITIS.

—— in the left *hypochondrium*, increaſed by ſwelling, tenſion, and heat in the part, with fever: SPLENITIS.

—— in the region of the heart, with irregular pulſe, great anxiety, palpitation and faintings: CARDITIS.

—— internal, fixt, with fever, denotes inflammation.

—— internal, ſuddenly ceaſing, in caſes of internal inflammation, pulſe continuing quick, indicates gangrene or mortification begun.

PAIN remitting, in caſes of internal inflammation, other ſymptoms continuing paſt the firſt or ſecond week, with a ſenſation of weight in the part, and ſome anxiety, indicates a tendency to ſuppuration.

PAIN internal, violent and continued, always dangerous.

—— in either kidney, with frequent inclination to make water; vomiting, numbneſs in one or both legs, and ſometimes retraction of a teſticle: NEPHRITIS.

—— violent in the legs will ſometimes relieve a dry cough. *Hipp. Epid.* II. 23.

—— in the legs, with pain and palpitation about the navel, and flatulence on the critical day of a fever, ſometimes portends *delirium*. *Hipp. Prædict.* I. 36.

—— in the loins, tranſlated to the head, with a numbneſs in the hands and ſinging in the ears, foretells *delirium*. *Hipp. Coac.* 308.

—— ſuddenly tranſlated to the legs in *Angina*, with fever, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 373.

—— in the loins ſudden, with ſuppreſſion of urine, indicates a diſcharge of gravel or thick urine. *Hipp. Coac.* 590.

PAIN

PAIN in the loins often precedes uterine or hemorrhoidal flux. *Hipp. Coac.* 306, 621, 312, 307.

—— in the loins and sides, in jaundice. *Hipp. Coac.* 325.

—— in the loins, in fevers, with lassitude and restlessness, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 19.

—— in the legs, in fevers, a symptom of malignity. *Hipp. Coac.* 30.

—— in the loins long continued, in tertian agues, indicates a discharge of grumous blood *per ano. Hipp. Coac.* 305.

—— sudden in the legs and feet, in fevers, solves *delirium. Hipp. Epid.* I. *sec.* 3. *ægr.* 3, 5. III. *sec.* I. *ægr.* 3, 7.

—— in the muscles, sometimes in the joints, frequently recurring, worst in bed, without fever. RHEUMATISMUS, *chron.*

—— acute, with redness, in the muscles and larger joints, shifting from one part to another, with fever; blood shewing signs of inflammation, and urine high coloured. RHEUMATISMUS, *acutus.*

—— whilst matter is forming more violent than after it is formed. *Hipp. Aph.* II. 47.

PAIN of the neck, in fevers, a bad ſymptom, eſpecially if extreme phrenzy be threatened; if attended with hardneſs, and locked jaw, fatal. *Hipp. Coac.* 173, 261. *Prædict.* I. 73.

—— in the *Pharinx*, in perſons wounded, portends convulſions. *Valſalva & Wepfer.*

—— violent about the ribs, on either ſide, increaſed by inſpiration, which is therefore ſhort and difficult; cough dry or ſpits ſtreaked with blood; pulſe quick and ſtrong: PLEURITIS. *Cæl. Aurel.* II. 14.

—— in the ſide of the thorax, a ſymptom of pleuriſy, and of peripneumony: in either diſeaſe, on diſſection, the lungs are generally found inflamed, and adhering to the *pleura*. *Morgag.* II. Ep. 20.

—— in the ſide of the thorax, in pneumonic inflammation, moving or extending from one ſide to the other, dangerous.

—— in pneumonic inflammation, ſuddenly vaniſhing, without aſſignable cauſe, portends *delirium*, and death within twenty-four hours. *Hipp.*

PAIN about the pit of the ſtomach, ſometimes an early ſymptom of a malignant fever. *Hipp. Prædict.* I. 56.

—— acute at the pit of the ſtomach, on preſſing, a ſymptom of *Hepatitis*.

—— at the pit of the ſtomach, with loſs of appetite, without *rigor*, generally the firſt ſymptom of the painters colic.

—— at the pit of the ſtomach, may be cauſed by ſtones in the gall ducts; pulſe but little increaſed.

—— hot in the ſtomach, increaſed by taking food, with fever, hickup, and vomiting: GASTRITIS.

—— in the *ſternum* and *vertebræ* of the *thorax*, with pleuretic ſymptoms, indicates inflammation of the *mediaſtinum*.

—— violent at the lower end of the *ſternum*, ſhooting to the back, generally precedes a locked jaw. *Cull.* III. p. 153.

—— burning, in the upper orifice of the ſtomach and *œſophagus*, with frequent watery eructations: PYROSIS. A common ſymptom of pregnancy.

PAIN in any part of the ſurface of the body, with redneſs, heat, and ſwelling, denotes inflammation, which, if conſiderable, produces fever.

—— in the ball of the great toe, preceded by ſymptoms of indigeſtion, commonly the firſt ſymptom of the Gout. *Cæl. Aurel. chron.* V. 2,

—— in the thigh, ſuddenly vaniſhing, with a light cloud in the urine; expect ſome commotion of the mind. *Hipp. Præd.* I. 37.

—— univerſal, at the beginning of inflammatory fevers.

—— in the part wounded by a mad dog, though healed, portends *hydrophobia* and *rabies*. *Morgag.* Ep. 8.

—— in the region of the womb, with ſwelling, heat, and tenſion; vomiting, and the *os uteri* painful on being touched. HYSTERITIS.

—— darting in the womb, with ſymptoms of a ſchirrous tumor in that part, threatens cancer.

——violent in any part of the body, ceaſing ſuddenly, without any aſſignable cauſe, during a fever, bad. *Hipp. Prædict.* I. 70, 36, 92.

PAL-

PALPITATION of the jugular veins, with pain and hardneſs of the neck, and ſpaſm of the *maxillæ*, in fevers, fatal. *Hipp Coac.* 261. *Prædict.* I. 72.

———— of the jugular veins, a pathonomonic ſymptom of dilatation of the right auricle and ventricle of the heart. *Lanciſi de Aneuriſm. prop.* 57, 60.

———— of the heart, in fevers, with flatulence and pain about the navel, ſometimes portends delirium, *Hipp. Prædict.* I. 36.

———— of the heart, may indicate the oſſification of the inner coat of the *aorta*, or of its valves. *Morgag.* II. Ep. 23. 9,

———— of the heart, may proceed from its adheſion to the *pericardium. Morgag.* II. Ep. 23.

———— of the heart, with frequent fainting, and exceſſive menſtruation, dangerous.

———— of the heart, with quick and difficult breathing after moderate exerciſe, are ſymptoms of *chloroſis.*

———— of the heart, if attended with frequent fits of ſuffocation, and extreme

extream anxiety, indicates a dropsy of the *pericardium*.

PALPITATION of the heart, with pain in the chest, and difficult respiration in consequence of moderate exercise, may be caused by an *aneurism* of the *aorta*.

——————— of the heart may be caused by ossification of the heart or its valves; stony matter in either ventricle, or *polypus*.

——————— of the heart, with pain, anxiety, frequent fainting, pulse quick and very unequal: CARDITIS.

——————— of the heart, with great anxiety and fainting, a symptom of the Plague.

PAROXYSM febrile regularly returning after a complete intermission of twenty-four hours: FEBRIS INTERMITTENS QUOTIDIANA.

——————— after an intermission of forty-eight hours: TERTIANA.

——————— after an intermission of seventy-two hours: QUARTANA.

PHRENSY in peripneumony, fatal.

——————— in inflammation of any of the viscera, fatal.

PHRENSY in the ſmall-pox, bad.

——— from inflammation of the brain, generally mortal. *Galen, Progn.* 36.

PILES, a favorable ſymptom in apoplexy. *Hipp. Coac.* 478.

——— relieve inſanity. *Hipp. Aph.* VI. 21.

——— in hypochondriacs, good. *Hipp. Aph.* VI. 11.

POSITION ſupine, with legs, arms, and neck ſtretched out, in fevers, portends immediate death: *Hipp. Prænot.* 9. *Coac.* 497.

——— ſupine, in fevers, with the mouth open, ſleeping or waking, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 597. *Galen de mot. muſc.* VII. 4.

——— prone, in fevers, gliding towards the feet of the bed, bad. *Hipp. Prænot.* 10. *Galen de humorib.* I. 24.

——— prone, in children, a ſymptom of worms. *Celſ. morb. chron.* IV. 7.

——— limbs ſtraggling or toſſing, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 497.

——— conſtantly changing, with frequent attempts to ſit up, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Prænot.* 14.

POSITION changed with facility, in fevers, good. *Hipp. Coac.* 493.

———— as uſual in health, in fevers, good. *Hipp. Coac.* 497. *Celſ.* II. 3.

PTYALISM, long and obſtinate, cauſed by fetid wool lodged in the *meatus auditorius*. *Med. Tranſ.* 1772.

———— ſometimes a ſymptom of the diſtinct ſmall-pox, always of the confluent, in adults. It begins about the ſeventh day.

————, in the Small-pox, ſuddenly ceaſing, and the puſtules pale at their baſes, bad.

PULSE, of a ſleeping infant the day of its birth about 135 ſtrokes in a minute.

——— during the firſt month 120.

——— during the firſt year 114.

——— in the ſecond year 95.

——— in the third, fourth, and fifth year 94.

——— in the ſeventh, eighth, &c. 86.

——— in the twelfth, &c. 75.

——— in adults 70.

——— 160 in a child of a year old, in a fever, without danger.

PULSE twenty ſtrokes in a minute below the natural ſtandard, in a child that is very ill, indicates the brain being affected.

——— 120, in adults ill of an inflammatory fever, ſhews the beginning of danger; except in acute rheumatiſm, or in caſe of a critical ſwelling or depoſition of matter.

——— quick after cold ſhivering, ſucceeded by heat, and a diminution of muſcular power: FEBRIS.

——— quick, a conſtant ſymptom of hectic fever, after it becomes confirmed.

——— quick and weak in a dropſy of the thorax.

——— quick, weak, and often irregular during the rigor and laſſitude at the beginning of fevers.

——— quick, ſtrong, and hard, with preternatural heat, pathognomonic ſymptoms of *Synocha*, or inflammatory fever; urine high coloured; functions of the brain not much diſturbed.

——— hard and chord-like, with palpitation of the heart, a ſymptom of aneuriſm in the *aorta* or heart. *Morgag.*

PULSE hard, ſtrong, quick and full in pneumonic inflammation, generally; but late in the diſeaſe, it is ſometimes ſoft, and even weak.

——— hard, ſtrong, and quick in acute *Hepatitis*.

——— hard and ſmall in inflammation of the ſtomach.

——— hard in an inflammatory Dyſentery.

——— hard in inflammation of the brain.

——— hard and vibrating foretells hemorrhage.

——— ſoft and full in peripneumony, a general ſymptom, firſt, I believe, obſerved by Galen; but by no means without exception. *Vide Morgani*. II. 22. 10.

——— ſoft, leſs full, and more irregular during the ſweat which ſucceeds the hot ſtage in fevers.

——— ſofter and more full when an inflammation is tending towards ſuppuration.

——— ſtrong and quick, general ſymptoms of inflammation.

——— ſuddenly, and without apparent cauſe, becoming more ſtrong and quick, with fuller reſpiration, and tenſion of the *hypochondria*, in any ſtage of fevers,

fevers, indicates ſome evacuation: weight, pain, itching, or heat, will often indicate the part whence it will iſſue.

——— ſlow and languid in the extream, always dangerous. *Galen de Pulſib.* c. 22.

——— ſlow, ſoft, and full, in Apoplexy.

——— gradually ſlower, in fevers, after a criſis, good.

——— weak and ſmall, ſometimes cauſed by an over proportion of blood in the ſyſtem; by an adheſion of the heart to the *pericardium*; by a deficiency of blood; by laxity of the heart; by rigidity of the arteries; by a want of irritability in the heart; indolence of the brain, or water in the *pericardium*, or polypous concretions in the heart.

——— weak, ſmall, quick, with extream debility, in putrid or malignant fevers; ſenſes injured: TYPHUS.

——— weak and irregular in the Plague.

——— weak, after *delirium*, bad.

——— intermitting, frequently of no importance.

——— intermitting, may proceed from the ſtomach or inteſtines being diſtended with wind; or from the valves of the heart

heart being offified, or ſtony; from *polypus* in the heart, or increaſed thickneſs of its *parietes*. *Morgag*. II. 24. III. 29.

PULSE intermitting, irregular, in pulmonic inflammation, of no great conſequence.

——— intermitting every third or fourth ſtroke, particularly in the morning, in patients recovering from nervous fevers.

——— intermitting ſometimes fatal to perſons in the prime of life. *Galen de præſag. ex pulſib*. II. 4.

——— irregular and ſlow in *hydrocephalus internus*, or dropſy of the ventricles of the brain; generally in children from five to ten years old.

——— undulating, ſoft, and ſtrong, indicates ſweat. *Galen de Pulſib. cap*. 35.

——— and reſpiration almoſt or entirely ceaſing: SYNCOPE.

——— unequal, in fevers, during a criſis. *Galen, de criſib*. III. 80.

——— as in health, in the painters colic.

PUSTULES, in the Small-pox, pale at their baſes about the ninth day, ptyaliſm ceaſing, with *delirium*, very bad.

PUSTULES, in the regular Small-pox, begin to ſuppurate about the third or fourth day after the eruption, and about the ſixth are full of matter: in three days more they begin to dry, and gradually fall off in ſcales.

———, in the Chicken-pox, reſemble thoſe of the Small-pox, but do not generally ſuppurate: they begin to ſcale off in three or four days.

REDNESS of the ſkin, not regularly circumſcribed, hot, creeping, and but little ſwelled, generally in the face, with fever of ſhort duration: ERYSIPELAS.

———fixed, in both cheeks, the reſt of the ſkin pale, a ſymptom of *Phthiſis pulmonalis*.

——— of the cheeks, frequent, but not permanent, a ſymptom of worms in children.

REMISSION not characteriſtic of any order or genus of fevers, but a favorable ſymptom in all.

RESPIRATION difficult, with *delirium*, in continued fevers, fatal. *Hipp. Aph.* IV. 50. *Prænot.* IV. 20.

RESPIRATION quick and ſhort, in fevers, indicates inflammation or pain in ſome principal organ. *Hipp. Coac.* 260. 270.

——— difficult, in an eryſipelas on the breaſt, generally fatal, *Hipp. Coac.* 366.

——— difficult, in all acute diſeaſes, bad. *Hipp. Aph.* VI. 54.

——— difficult, with violent pain in the ſide of the *thorax*, cough, and fever: PLEURITIS. *Cæl. Aurelian.* II. 27.

——— difficult, in inflammation of the heart. *ib.* 32.

——— difficult, may proceed from various diſeaſes of the *trachea*, ulcer in the *larinx*, &c. or from a tumor in the back part of the *trachea*. *Morgag. Ep.* 15.

——— difficult, from a *paralyſis* of the lungs, cauſed by water on the brain compreſſing the nerves at their origin. *Morgag.* II. 15.

——— difficult, by an over diſtenſion of the diaphragm diſtracting the phrenic nevers, ſo as to deſtroy their elaſticity. *Morgag. Epiſt.* 15. 10.

RESPIRATION difficult, may be occaſioned by wind in the inteſtines, of the enlarged ſize of the liver, or other *viſcus* in the *abdomen*, hindering the deſcent of the diaphragm.

——— difficult, found by various diſſections to be occaſioned by the heart, from its ſupernatural enlargement, compreſſing the lungs. *Morgag.* II. *Ep.* 18.

——— difficult, a frequent ſymptom in fevers, from compreſſion of the air-veſſels by the blood, being too copious or too much rarefied.

——— difficult, in feather-dreſſers, ſtone-cutters, hemp-dreſſers, &c. from the accumulation of duſt in the lungs. *Morgag. Ep.* 15.

——— difficult, from *calculi* in the lungs, indicated by a dry cough, and a ſenſation of weight depending from the *fauces*. *Morgag.* II. *Ep.* 15.

——— difficult, by fits, frequently recurring: ASTHMA.

——— difficult, ſudden, and violent, rouſing the patient from his firſt ſleep; pulſe low and quick; weight in the cheſt, with thirſt, and oedematous

ſwelling of the feet: HYDROTHORAX.

RESPIRATION difficult extreamly, by paroxiſms, breathing moſt eaſy when bended forward, a ſymptom of aneuriſm in the curvature of the *aorta aſcendens*. *Morgag*.

———— difficult, continued, may proceed from the adheſion of the heart to the *pericardium*. *Morgag*. II. *Ep*. 23.

———— difficult, a ſymptom of pneumonic inflammation, the degree of which ſymptom meaſures the danger.

———— difficult, ſometimes a ſymptom of acute *hepatitis*.

———— ſhort, and ſomewhat difficult, in the cold ſtage of fevers.

———— eaſy, a favourable ſymptom in all fevers.

———— deep and ſlow, in fevers, indicates *delirium*. *Hipp*. *Epid*. *ægr*. 2. *Epid*. III. *ægr*. 16.

———— ſtertorous, generally a ſymptom of Apoplexy.

———— ſcarce perceptible in *Syncope*.

RIGI-

RIGIDITY ſpaſmodic, univerſal: TETANUS.

——— in the back part of the neck, with an uneaſy ſenſation at the root of the tongue, and difficulty in ſwallowing, generally precede a Locked Jaw.

RIGOR, preceded by *torpor*, with whitiſh ſtools, in a *Phrenitis*, fatal. *Hipp. Coac.* 611.

——— not followed by ſweat, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 38.

——— with torpor, in Apoplexy, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 478.

——— during a criſis, in fevers, renders it doubtful. *Hipp. Coac.* 321.

——— with delirium in conſequence of intoxication, bad. *Hipp. Aph.* VII. 7.

——— on the ſixth day of a fever, portends an imperfect criſis. *Hipp. Aph.* IV. 39.

——— when the patient is weak, in continued fevers, fatal. *Hipp. Aph.* IV. 46. *Coac.* 9. *Præd* I. 65.

——— after ſweating, in fevers, ſucceeded by a ſudden return of heat, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 52.

RIGOR in consequence of hemorrhage, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 326.

——— with restlessness, lassitude, and pain in the loins, often precedes a *diarrhœa*. *Hipp. Coac.* 19.

——— with lassitude and *stupor*, frequently precedes the *menses*. *Hipp. Coac.* 541.

——— a symptom of suppuration. *Hipp. Coac.* 422.

——— with cold sweat, in dysenteric patients, fatal. *Hipp. Coac.* 568.

——— about the loins, frequently precedes a suppression of urine. *Hipp. Coac.* 8, 46.

——— frequent, with pain in the back, and restlessness, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 19.

——— violent, with *torpor*, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 14.

——— with other symptoms of fever, followed by a sense of weight in the part where pain had been previously felt, indicates suppuration. *Hipp. Præn.* 103.

——— in acute diseases, sometimes precedes a favorable crisis. *Hipp. Aph.* IV. 58. *Coac.* 135. *Galen*, in *Prorrh.* II, 44.

RIGOR continued, in acute diſeaſes, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 21.

——— with *delirium*, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 6.

——— with drowſineſs, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 7.

——— with total loſs of voice, fatal. *Hipp. Coac.* 255.

——— the firſt ſymptom, after laſſitude, in all fevers, though ſometimes ſcarce perceptible.

——— in children who have not had the Small-pox, if attended with langour and drowſineſs, followed by a hot fit, repeated with more violence on the ſecond and third day, with frequent ſtartings in their ſleep, the eruption will probably appear on the fourth.

——— always the firſt ſymptom of the Meaſles, and is ſoon followed by a hot fit, with thirſt, anxiety, ſickneſs, and generally vomiting. The eruption appears about the fourth day.

——— with ſickneſs and vomiting, frequently the harbinger of a putrid Sore-throat.

RIGOR, after violent pain in any of the *viſcera*, continuing beyond the fourth or fifth day, indicates ſuppuration in the part affected.

——— in icteric patients, of no importance.

——— about the ninth day of the Small-pox, puſtules growing pale at their baſes, and ptyaliſm ceaſing, bad.

——— after diſtortion of the eyes, in fevers, mortal. *Hipp. Prædict.* I. 66.

——— on the ſixth day of fever, bad. *Hipp. Aph.* IV. 29. *Coac.* 15.

SHINS painful, particularly in bed, a ſymptom of *Lues venerea.*

SICKNESS without fever or ſhivering, a ſymptom of pregnancy. *Hipp. Aph.* V. 6. *Coac.* 142.

——— frequent, in long continued fevers, bad. *Hipp. Epid.* VI. VIII.

——— conſtant and inſuperable, may proceed from an ulcer, or ulcers, in the ſtomach. *Freher. theat. viror. trud.* I. 2.

——— frequent during the cold ſtage of fevers.

SICKNESS, with loathing of animal food, and an inclination for acids, denotes a putrid tendency.

SIGHING, in fevers, a bad ſymptom. *Hipp. Aph.* VI. 54.

——— in pregnant women, portends abortion. *Hipp. Coac.* 540.

SIGHT depraved: AMBLYOPIA.

——— diminiſhed, or totally loſt: CALIGO.

——— indiſtinct, in fevers, with ſhivering and ſlight *delirium*, portends *phrenitis*. *Hipp. Prædict.* I. 34.

——— dim, in fevers, often precedes vomiting. *Hipp. Pragn.* III. 30.

——— indiſtinct, objects fluttering, tranſitory, frequently from indigeſtion, or wind in the ſtomach.

———privation of, in fevers, when the patient is exhauſted, fatal. *Hipp. Aph.* IV. 59. *Coac.* 72.

SKIN ſqualid, and very dry, indicates diſeaſe in the bowels. *Hipp. Coac.* 625,

—— of the forehead, dry and tight, with a cadaverous face, portends immediate death. *Hipp. Prænot.* 2. *Coac.* 212.

SKIN

SKIN cold, with internal heat and thirſt, in continued fevers, fatal. *Hipp. Aph.* IV. 48. VII. 72. *Coac.* 115.

—— equally warm and ſoft, in fevers, good, *Hipp. Coac.* 492.

—— generally ſoft in the decline of febrile paroxiſms; alſo in the decline of continued fevers,

—— hot in malignant fevers, impreſſing on the finger of the phyſician a ſenſation which continues ſome minutes.

—— pale, greeniſh yellow, continued, a ſymptom of *Chloroſis.*

—— and whites of the eyes and urine yellow; fœces white: ICTERUS.

——, by continued preſſure, rendered thick and hard: CLAVUS.

——pale, ſallow, a ſymptom of *Cachexia.*

SLEEP, and appetite for food returning, a general indication of a favourable termination of fevers.

—— which, in fevers, relieves the patient, portends a favourable criſis. *Hipp. Aph.* II. 1.

—— laborious, in fevers, bad, *ib.*

SLEEP or wakefulneſs in the extream, bad. *Hipp. Aph.* II. 3. VII. 71.

—— turbulent, in acute diſeaſes, portends *delirium*. *Hipp. Coac.* 227.

—— profound, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 178. *Prædict.* I. 63.

—— continued, a pathognomonic ſymptom of a ſpecies of fever deſcribed by Reverius.

—— during the night, and wakefulneſs in the day, in fevers, good. *Celſus.* I. c. 3.

—— placid after *delirium*, good. *Hipp. Epid.* I. iij. *ægr.* 7.

—— long continued, in children, in the decline of a diſeaſe, good.

—— profound, with a total deprivation of voluntary motion: APOPLEXIA.

SLEEPINESS *(coma)* after *delirium* generally fatal. *Hipp. Epid.* III. *ſtat. peſt.*

——————, with diſtortion of the eyes, bad. *Hipp. Prædict.* I. 85.

—————— with deafneſs, ſolved by a critical *diarrhœa*. *Hipp. Prædict.* I. 1. *Coac.* 179.

—————— a common ſymptom in the confluent ſmall-pox.

SLEEP-

SLEEPINESS often precedes the eruption of an *Eryſipelas* in the face, with ſlight *delirium*. If theſe ſymptoms increaſe with the progreſs of the diſeaſe, the patient dies apopletic on the 7th, 9th, or eleventh day. *Cull. Prac.*

SMELLING diminiſhed or depraved: ANOSMIA.

SNEEZING ſometimes a favourable ſymptom in malignant fevers. *Hipp.*

——— relieves hickuping. *Hipp. Aph.* VI. 13.

——— generally the firſt ſymptom of *Catarrhus.*

——— alſo of the meaſles.

——— continued, may proceed from worms in the frontal *ſinus.*

SNORING frequently a ſymptom of *Apoplexia.*

SORE-THROAT, frequently a ſymptom in malignant fevers.

——— in a ſlight degree, often a ſymptom of *Catarrhus.*

SPASM of the lower jaw: THISMUS.

——— of the inteſtines, with violent pain and

and contraction of the belly, coſtiveneſs, and vomiting: *Ileus* or COLICA. *Aurel.* III. 17.

SPASM of the muſcles along the ſpine, bending the body backwards: OPISTOTONOS.

——— ſudden, painful, fugitive, in any muſcle: Cramp.

——— univerſal: TETANUS.

——— in the legs, often a ſymptom of *Cholera.*

SPIRITS depreſſed, in all putrid diſeaſes.

SPITS, firſt ſalt, afterwards ſweet, often followed by pus from the lungs. *Hipp. Coac.* 403.

——— frequent, without cauſe, in fevers, foretells *delirium*, *Hipp. Coac.* 244. *Prædict.* I. 6.

——— frequent with *nauſea*, in fevers, precede vomiting. *Hipp. Coac.* 142.

——— ſometimes ſtreaked with blood, and various as to colour and conſiſtence, in pneumonic inflammation. *Aurel.* II. 14. 27.

——— frequent, with loathing, a ſymptom of pregnancy. *Hipp. de ſuperf.*

SPITS,

SPITS, frequent, with pain in the ſtomach and back, a ſymptom of worms. *Hipp. de Morb.* IV.

——— yellow, and not much tinged with blood, if before the 7th day, in pulmonic inflammation, good. *Hipp. Prænot.* 95, 96. *Coac.* 390.

——— beſt which relieve pain. *Hipp. Prænot.* 9. *Coac.* 391.

——— at firſt concocted, becoming thin after the fourth day in pulmonic inflammation, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 580.

——— nor urine having a laudable appearance, indicates danger of the diſeaſe falling on the joints of the lower limbs. *Hipp. Prænot.* 115.

——— ſinking to the bottom of ſalt water, in conſumptive patients, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 435.

——— with *tremor* in *delirium* portends *phrenitis*. *Hipp. Coac.* 94.

SPOTS, generally livid, chiefly on the legs, gums bleeding, putrid, with extreme debility: SCORBUTUS.

——— large, black, and livid, on the back, loins, and *pudenda*, a ſymptom of the plague. *Hipp. Coac.* 66.

SPOTS, purple, irregular, a dangerous ſymptom in malignant fevers.

——— red, pointed, about the face, neck, and breaſt, with head-ach, ſickneſs, laſſitude, and pain in the back; ſpots continuing to increaſe in ſize and number till the third or fourth day after their firſt appearance, and then beginning to ſuppurate: VARIOLA.

——— reſembling the foregoing, but attended with milder ſymptoms, maturating on the ſecond, and ſcaling off about the third day: VARICELLA.

ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE on the face or breaſt, retiring from the ſurface inwards, in fevers, fatal. *Hipp. Aph.* VI. 25. *Coac.* 366.

——————— on the neck or breaſt, in any ſpecies of ſore-throat, if permanent, good. *Aurel.* III. 2.

——————— ſometimes a ſymptom in putrid fevers.

STOMACH, violent and continued pain in it, with head-ach and ſtools mixt with greeniſh matter, may proceed from gangrene in that organ. *Morgag.* III. *Ep.* 29.

STOMACH, violent pain in it, from ulcers. *Morgag.* III. *Ep.* 29.

———— - - - - - from eroſion. *id. ib.*

———— - - - - - from worms. *id. ib.*

———— - - - - - from calculi *id. ib. Eph. N. C. c.* 5.

———— - - - - - from inflammation.

————, pain at the pit of it, with cold limbs, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 285.

———— frequently painful, in old people, threatens ſudden death. *Hipp. Coac.* 286.

———— painful, from indigeſtion, wind.

———— painful from retroceſſion of gout.

———— painful from bile.

———— painful from obſtruction in the gall ducts.

STOOLS greaſy, livid, black, and very offenſive, in fevers, fatal. *Hipp. Coac.* 631.

———— very high-coloured, in fevers, portend *delirium*. *Hipp. Coac.* 613.

STOOLS white and liquid, with ſwelling of the abdomen, fatal. *Hipp. Prædict.* 611.

——— white in Phrenzy, bad. *Hipp. Aph.* IV. 7. *Coac.* 91. *Prædict.* I. 13.

——— white, a frequent ſymptom of Jaundice.

——— black, at the beginning of any diſeaſe, bad; at the latter end, when the patient is exhauſted, indicates death the day following. *Hipp. Aph.* IV. 22, 23.

——— black and bloody, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 608.

——— black, in inflammation of the inteſtines, with ſudden relief from violent pain, fatal. *Morgag.* III. *Ep.* 25. *art.* 25.

——— atrabilious, at the beginning of a dyſentery, very bad. *Hipp. Aph.* IV. 24.

——— bilious, on the ſeventh, ninth, or fourteenth day, often carries off the fever. *Hipp. Prædict.* 152.

——— bilious and looſe, with concocted urine, at the criſis of a fever, good. *Hipp. Coac.* 152.

——— bilious, in putrid fevers, ſalutary, though frequent, if the patient retain his ſtrength.

STOOLS mixt with clear and florid blood, in acute diſeaſes, if attended with pain, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 605.

——— bloody and grumous, if copious, in fevers, fatal. *Hipp. Coac.* 611.

——— bloody and æruginous, on the fourth day of a fever, are often ſucceeded by *coma*; ſtools become by degrees black, and the patient dies convulſed. *Hipp. Coac.* 330, 632.

——— copious, in ardent fevers, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 128.

——— frequent and aqueous, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Prædict.* I. 18.

——— frequent, without pain or fever: DIARRHOEA.

——— frequent, ſometimes bloody, with pain and fever, infectious: DYSENTERIA.

——— copious, in fevers, before concoction, of no ſervice. *Galen*, I. *de criſib.* c. 7.

——— very frequent, always dangerous.

——— frequent, looſe, fetid, denote putridity.

STRANGULATION, without any apparent cauſe, in the throat or *fauces*, is

generally fatal on the ſame or on the third day. *Hipp. Coac.* 363.

STRETCHING the limbs, a common ſymptom at the beginning of intermittents; alſo frequently precedes hyſterical paroxiſms.

STUPOR, or numbneſs of the leg and thigh, a ſymptom of *nephritis*.

——— in patients wounded in the head, bad. *Hipp. Aph.* VII. 14.

——— with Jaundice, bad. *Hipp. Prædict.* I. 32. *Coac.* 198.

——— with giddineſs, an early ſymptom in the Plague.

——— a frequent ſymptom during the cold ſtage of fevers.

SWEAT, in fevers, beginning on the 3d, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, and 14th day, good. *Hipp. Aph.* IV. 36.

——— without fever, face rather flushed, ſometimes denotes loaded inteſtines. *Hipp. Coac.* 314.

——— on days not critical, threatens difficulty, diuturnity, and relapſe. *Hipp. Aph.* IV. 36.

SWEAT, without remiſſion, denotes prolongation of the fever and more profuſe perſpiration. *Hipp. Aph.* IV. 56.

——— profuſe, with turbid urine, depoſiting a proper ſediment, on critical days, good. *Hipp. Coac.* 150.

——— profuſe and univerſal, in pneumonic inflammations, often proves favorably critical.

——— profuſe during ſleep, without manifeſt cauſe or diſeaſe, may proceed from taking too great a quantity of food. *Hipp. Aph.* IV. 41.

——— profuſe, during health, without manifeſt cauſe, threatens diſeaſe. *Hipp. de Indicat.* 47.

——— profuſe relieves *delirium*. *Hipp. Coac.* 483.

——— profuſe, in a confirmed *Phthiſis*, with *diarrhoea*, always fatal.

——— in confirmed *Phthiſis*, generally comes on with the evening exacerbation, and continues daily increaſing to the fatal termination of the diſeaſe.

——— cold, in acute fevers, fatal. *Hipp. Aph.* IV. 37. *Prænot.* 24, 25. *Coac.* 573.

——— cold, in *Diarrhœa*, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 647.

SWEAT cold, about the head and neck, in fevers, indicates continuance and danger. *Hipp. Coac.* 572.

——— cold, ſucceeded by ſudden heat, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 52. *Prædict.* I. 66.

——— cold, in the ſuperior parts of the body, with reſtleſſneſs and *delirium*, fatal. *Hipp. Coac.* 69.

——— cold, particularly about the forehead, generally a ſymptom of *ſyncope*.

——— generally concludes the paroxiſm in intermitting and remitting fevers.

——— generally fetid in putrid diſeaſes.

——— about the head, with reſtleſſneſs, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 49.

——— nocturnal, with a fixed redneſs of the cheeks, pain at the pit of the ſtomach, loſs of appetite, with *diarrhœa*, are ſymptoms of confirmed *Phthiſis*. *Hipp. Coac.* 423.

——— univerſal, producing relief, in fevers, good. *Hipp. Prænot.* 23.

——— univerſal, with a ſtrong and equal pulſe, neceſſary, in moſt fevers, towards a perfect *criſis*.

SWEAT gradually breaking out, not ſuddenly, in fevers, good. *Hipp. Coac.* 360.

——— partial, in all fevers, bad. *Hipp. Prædict.* I. 67.

——— partial, during ſleep, in health, portends diſeaſe. *Celſ.* II. 2.

——— ineffectual, in fevers, a bad ſymptom. *Hipp. Prædict.* I. 7. 67. *Epid.* I. 2. t. 26.

——— in fevers, generally preceded by a full undulating pulſe, and ſuppreſſion of other evacuations. *Galen. ſymps. de pulſib. c.* 23.

——— in fevers, before ſigns of concoction, of no utility; often portends a tedious diſeaſe or death. *Hipp. Epid.* VII. 2. *Galen de criſib.* I. 7.

——— when ſalutary in fevers, continues ſome time, and evidently relieves the patient. *Hipp. Epid.* I. *ægr.* 6, 7, 13, 14.

——— critical, generally preceded by *rigor*. *Hipp. Epid.* I. 13. t. 64. III. *ægr.* 12. *Galen. de criſib.* IX. 3. *Prorrh.* I. *com.* 3.

SYMPTOMS violent, at the beginning of any diſeaſe, indicates danger. *Hipp. de judicat.* 52.

——— bad, ſuddenly vaniſhing, without apparent cauſe, often preſage death. *Hipp. Prædict.* I. 52.

——— good or bad, in fevers, ſuddenly ſupervening, without cauſe, afford no certain indication. *Hipp. Aph.* II. 27.

——— dangerous, in proportion to their number, violence, and importance of the part effected.

TACITURNITY, with *delirium*, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 65.

TASTE imperfect or depraved: AGHEUSTIA.

——— bitter, without fever, with want of appetite, dizzineſs, and gnawing at the pit of the ſtomach, frequently cauſed by indigeſtion.

——— bitter, with bitter eructations, indicates bile in the ſtomach.

——— bitter, perceived only during maſtication, is cauſed by a bitterneſs in the ſaliva.

TASTE bitter, with bilious vomiting, in putrid dyſentery.

——— diſagreeable, a frequent ſymptom in continued fevers, particularly thoſe of a malignant nature.

TEETH grinding, in acute fevers, with ſinging in the ears, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 193.

——— grinding, or gnaſhing, in fevers, with *delirium*, fatal. *Hipp. Coac.* 235. *Galen in com. Prorrh.* I. 48.

——— grinding, in children, during ſleep, a ſymptom of worms. *Cæl. Aurel. chron.* IV. 7.

——— grinding in young people, in fevers, often precedes *delirium*. *Hipp. Coac.* 235.

——— covered with viſcous *ſordes*, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Aph.* IV. 53.

——— aching, a common ſymptom of pregnancy.

——— aching, frequently from ſcurvy.

——— aching, a ſymptom of catarrh, of rheumatiſm, of gout, but moſt frequently from a carious tooth.

TEMPLES collapſed, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 212. *Prænot.* 2.

TENDONS

TENDONS catching involuntary, called by Latin writers *ſubſultus*, generally a fatal ſymptom in malignant fevers.

TESTICLE, right, cold and convulſed, in fevers, very bad. *Hipp. Aph.* VIII. 11.

———— ſwelled, ſometimes a ſymptom of the *Cynanche parotidæa*. *Cull. Firſt Lines.*

———— drawn up, a ſymptom of *nephritis*. According to Sauvages, this ſymptom occurs only when the inflammation proceeds from a ſtone in the kidney, and not in what is called *nephritis vera*.

THIRST, in acute diſeaſes, ſuddenly ceaſing, bad. *Hipp. Prædict.* I. 57.

———— extream, in pulmonic complaints, bad. *Hipp. Prænot.* 102.

———— with the ſurface of the body cold, in continued fevers, bad. *Hipp. Aph.* IV. 48. VII. 72.

———— wanting, in acute fevers, with a dry, foul, or black tongue, fatal. *Hipp. Eped.* I. iij. *ægr.* 8. III. j. *ægr.* 8.

———— with much pain, in dyſentery, bad. *Hipp. Prædict.* II. 30.

THIRST generally a ſymptom in a dropſy of the cheſt or abdomen.

——— a frequent ſymptom in continued fevers, except malignant jail-fevers.

——— frequent in a *Diabetes*.

——— conſtant in a *Phthiſis pulmonalis*.

——— extream in an abceſs of the liver.

THROAT, red and ſwelled, with painful deglutition, are ſymptoms of inflammatory Sore-throat, *Cynanche toncelaris*.

——— deep red, with whitiſh ſpecks, gradually ſpreading; eaſy deglutition, extreme debility, quick ſmall irregular pulſe, are ſymptoms of a malignant or putrid Sore-throat.

TONGUE, tremulous, in fevers, a ſymptom of *delirium*. *Hipp. Coac.* 233. *Prædict.* I. 20.

——— tremulous, with redneſs of the noſtrils, often portends a dangerous *diarrhœa*. *Hipp. Coac.* 231.

——— tremulous and black, in fevers, generally fatal. *Hipp. Coac.* 235.

——— black, early in fevers, indicates an early termination. *Hipp. de morb.* III. xvi. 15, 16.

TONGUE black, in fevers, generally a bad ſymptom. *Hipp. Coac.* 229.

——— black and dry, a common ſymptom in putrid fevers; in autumnal intermittents, and in continued fevers of the ſame conſtitution. *Sydenh. Epid.* c. 3.

——— yellow in pleuriſy, at the beginning, indicates a *criſis* within ſeven days: if on the third or fourth day, not till the ninth. *Hipp. Coac.* 383.

——— relaxed and torpid, with deafneſs, and trembling of the hands, in fevers, fatal. *Hipp. Coac*, 197.

——— very moiſt, with nauſea, cold ſweats, and looſe belly, often indicates black vomiting. *Hipp. Coac.* 232.

——— dry and deep furrowed, yellow and greeniſh, in ſome malignant fevers.

——— dry, rough, and changing colour, in puerperal fevers, bad.

——— parched, without thirſt, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Prædict.* I. 16.

——— faultering, with frequent giddineſs, ſinging in the ears, head-ach, and occaſional forgetfulneſs, in plethoric habits, portends Apoplexy.

——— red in Quinſey or Peripneumony, bad. *Hipp. Epid.* III. 1. *ægr.* 7. VII. 19.

TOSSING,

TOSSING, with cold ſweats, particularly about the head, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 49, 53.

———— in fevers, ſometimes precedes convulſions. *Hipp. Coac.* 82.

———— with frequent rigor, laſſitude, and pain in the loins, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 19.

TRANQUILITY, in fevers, frequently portends a tedious diſeaſe. *Hipp. Præcept.* XII. 8.

TREMOUR, in a *phrenitis*, fatal. *Hipp. Coac.* 93, 97. *Prædict.* I. 9.

———— after *delirium*, ſucceeding melancholy, fatal. *Hipp. Prædict.* I. 9.

———— with *delirium*, bad. *Hipp. Prædict.* I. 14.

———— with catching, after ſleep, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Aph.* IV. 67.

TUMOUR of the face, a ſymptom of the Small-pox, about the 8th day, which ſubſides about the eleventh.

———— of the face is trifling in the diſtinct Small-pox; except when the puſtules are numerous: in the confluent, it begins ſooner, and is more conſiderable.

TUMOUR of the face, a ſymptom of *Eryſipelas*, frequently continuing after the redneſs is removed or abated.

——— of the external *fauces*, about the corner of the lower jaw, with ſome fever, a ſymptom of the *Cynanche parotidæa*. It is generally followed by a ſwelling of the *teſtes* in men, and of the breaſts in women. *Cull. Firſt Lines.*

——— of the neck, in *angina*, good, there being leſs danger of ſuffocation. *Hipp. Aph.* VI. 37.

——— external, with redneſs on the breaſt, in *angina*, good. *Hipp. Aph.* VII. 49.

——— of the head, in young children, ſoft, inelaſtic; the ſutures of the *cranium* open, the patient heavy and ſtupid, ſometimes convulſed: HYDROCEPHALUS.

——— of the head, particularly the fore part, and of the belly; joints enlarged, ribs, depreſſed; reſt of the body waſted: RHACHITIS.

——— of the *præcordia*, with frequent ſweats, and pain about the ſhoulders; ſymptoms in malignant fevers. *Hipp. Coac.* 32.

TUMOUR hard, indolent, in the right *hypochondrium*, indicates a ſcirrhous liver; in the left, a ſcirrhous ſpleen.

——— in the left *hypochondrium*, with pain increaſed by preſſure, indicates inflammation of the ſpleen.

——— in the right *hypochondrium*, with heat and continued fever, frequently with nauſia and hickup. HEPATITIS.

——— of the ſtomach, frequently a ſymptom of indigeſtion, and of *Chloroſis*.

——— of the *hypochondria*, with rumbling in the inteſtines, and pain in the back, in fevers, portends looſe ſtools, or a copious flow of urine. *Hipp. Aph.* IV. 73. *Coac.* 291.

——— of the whole *abdomen*, tenſe, elaſtick, ſonorous, without any perception of water when ſtruck, with coſtiveneſs: TYMPANITES.

——— of the *abdomen*, tenſe, the ſtroke of the finger on one ſide being evidently felt by the palm of the hand on the other: ASCITES.

——— in the *abdomen* in women, gradually increaſing; its figure correſponding with that of the *uterus*, yielding or fluctuating when preſſed, without ſymptoms

toms of pregnancy or *ischuria*: HYDROMETRA.

TUMOUR, within the *abdomen*, solid, gradually increasing, neither fluctuating nor sonorous; without symptoms of pregnancy: PHYSCONIA.

———— in the region of the *uterus*, with heat and continued pain in the part, costiveness, difficulty in making water, hickup, fainting, head-ach, *horror*, and cold extremities: HYSTERITIS.

———— hard of the *uterus*, with a sensation of great weight in the part; probably scirrhous; if with shooting pains, a cancer is threatened.

———— in the region of the bladder, with pain, fever, and frequent inclination to make water, or suppression of urine, and *tenesmus*: CYSTITIS.

———— gentle, elastic, in the region and shape of the *uterus*: PHYSOMETRA.

———— in the groin, red, shining, painful, gradually increasing and declining, is called a *Bubo*, and may be simple, or venereal, or a symptom of scurvy, or of the Plague.

———— of the *scrotum*, not painful, soft, gradually increasing, fluctuating, somewhat pellucid: HYDROCELE.

TUMOUR inflamed, of the *præputium*, and ſometimes of the *glans penis*: PHYMOSIS; a venereal ſymptom; alſo of *anaſarca*.

——— in tubercles, in the verge of the *anus*, painful, livid, bleeding or not, often ſpontaneouſly receding: HÆMORRHOIS.

——— ſmall, ſoft, on the vertebræ: HYDRORACHITIS.

——— on the bone of the leg, or other part: EXOSTOSIS.

——— of a joint, generally the knee, extremely painful, but not inflamed: HYDARTHRUS.

——— ſoft, covered by the ſkin and other integuments, cauſed by the deſcent or protruſion of a part of the inteſtines: HERNIA.

——— of the feet and hands, a ſymptom of the Small-pox; begins as the ſwelling of the face ſubſides, and goes off as the puſtules mature.

——— of the feet, in women who have had too frequent and copious a menſtrual diſcharge, is a ſymptom of dangerous debility.

TUMOUR oedematous, particularly of the feet, a frequent ſymptom of *Chloroſis* in young women.

——— oedematous of the legs and feet, frequently a ſymptom of *Hydrothorax*.

——— oedematous of the feet towards night, and of the eye-lids during ſleep, a ſymptom of *Cachexia*.

——— diffuſed, cold, pallid, indolent, retaining the impreſſion of the finger: *oedema*, ANASARCA.

——— ſpherical, red, hot, tenſe, throbbing, tending to ſuppuration: PHLEGMONE.

——— diffuſe, elaſtic, not diſcoloured, cauſed by air in the cellular membrane. *Emphyſema*, PNEUMATOSIS.

——— ſoft, pulſating, over an artery: ANEURISMA.

——— ſoft, not pulſating, over a vein: VARIX.

——— hard, not painful nor tending to ſuppuration: SCIRRHUS.

——— hard, painful, ulcerating: CANCER.

——— in conglobate glands, ſuppurating: BUBO.

——— hardiſh, ſlowly tending to ſuppuration, behind the ears: PAROTIS.

sometimes a symptom in malignant fevers, particularly the Plague.

TUMOUR inflamed and extreamly painful, throbbing, at the extremity of the finger or thumb: PARONYCHIA.

——— of the thyroid glands, in the fore part of the neck, BRONCOCELE.

——— diffuse, not much elevated, of a livid colour: ECCHYMOMA.

——— under the skin, soft, moveable, indolent: LUPIA.

——— on a tendon, hard, moveable, indolent: GANGLEON.

——— vesicular, containing clear lymph: HYDATIS.

——— hard, on a bone: EXOSTOSIS.

——— from the descent or protrusion of a part, without integument: PROLAPSUS.

——— from the head of a bone, pushed out of its socket: LUXATIO.

——— hard, of the conglobate glands of the neck; nose and upper lip swelled; face often florid, and belly prominent: SCROPHULA.

VEINS sunk, a symptom of *Chlorosis*.

VOICE lost, in fevers, with head-ach followed by *rigor*, fatal. *Hipp. Coac.* 255.

VOICE loſt, in fevers, with extreme debility and ſweat, fatal. *Hipp. Coac.* 256.

——— loſt, with languor and forgetfulneſs, bad. *Hipp. Epid.* III.

——— loſt, in fevers, without a criſis, portends cold ſhivering and death. *Hipp. Coac.* 51.

——— loſt, in fevers, with pain about the hypochondria, bad. *Hipp. Prædict.* 59.

——— loſt, in the beginning of fevers, fatal: the patient dies comatoſe. *Hipp. Prædict.* 91 *Galen, in com.*

——— loſt, in fevers, with *delirium*, mortal. *Hipp. Coac.* 254. *Galen in Prorrh.* I.

——— loſt, with convulſions, bad. *Hipp. Prædict.* I. 23. *Epid.* III. *ægr.* 3.

——— loſt, in conſequence of a blow on the head, fatal. *Hipp, Epid.* I. *ægr.* 2.

——— loſt, in conſequence of pain, mortal. *Hipp. Prædict.* I. 20.

——— totally deficient: APHONIA.

——— incapable of articulation: MUTITAS.

——— depraved: PARAPHONIA.

——— incapable of continued diſtinct articulation: PSELISMUS.

VOMITING, black, in the beginning of acute diſeaſes, mortal. *Hipp. Aph.* IV. 22. *Coac.* 68.

——— black, porracious, livid, in fevers, fatal. *Hipp. Præd.* II. 39.

——— æruginous, with violent pain in the head, long watching, and deafneſs, indicates madneſs. *Hipp. Præd.* I. 7.

——— bilious, in diſeaſed inteſtines, at the beginning of the complaint, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 463.

——— bilious, in conſequence of a wound, eſpecially of the head, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 507.

——— bilious, a ſymptom of the Plague.

——— bilious, with frequent bilious ſtools, and pain in the bowels: CHOLERA.

——— bilious, porraceous, acrid, ſlimy, on the ſecond day of the *Colica Pictonum.*

——— frequently precedes the eruption of the confluent Small-pox.

——— often follows the *rigor* which is the firſt ſymptom of the Meaſles, and ceaſes after the eruption.

VOMIT-

VOMITING violent from a cancerous tumor in the ſtomach. *Morgag.* III. XXX. 2.

——— from a ſcirrhous *pancreas*; from enlarged *viſcera* preſſing and irritating the ſtomach; from a diſeaſed and obſtructed *pylorus*. *Acta. Erudit. Lips.* 1711. *Com. Lit.* 1643. *Morgag.* III. XXX.

——— from *calculi*, or an ulcer in the kidneys.

——— with violent pain in the ſtomach, extream debility, and ſometimes hickups, from inflammation in that organ: pulſe ſmall and hard.

——— with fever, coſtiveneſs, and fixed pain in the bowels: ENTERITIS. *Cæl. Aurel.* III. 17.

——— ſometimes a ſymptom of acute *Hepatitis*.

——— generally a ſymptom of *Nephritis*.

——— in diſeaſes of the ſmall inteſtines, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 470.

——— generally a ſymptom of *Hyſteritis*.

——— with frequent ſhivering, a frequent ſymptom in the malignant Sore-throat.

VOMITING, generally after fainting.

——— frequent in the hooping-cough.

——— generally preceded by drivling, ſickneſs, and trembling of the nether lip.

ULCERS, in the *fauces*, a ſymptom of *Cynanche maligna*: when livid, black, or fœtid, generally fatal.

——— in the tonſils, a ſymptom of *Lues Venerea*.

URINE high coloured, a conſtant ſymptom in a hectic fever; it generally depoſits a copious branny red ſediment, which ſeldom falls cloſe to the bottom of the veſſel. *Cullen, Firſt Lines.*

——— tinged with blood, made with pain and by drops, but flowing more eaſily by a change of poſition, indicates a ſtone in the bladder. *Hipp. Coac.* 472.

——— high coloured, depoſiting a light reddiſh ſediment, in fevers, if before the ſeventh, indicates a *criſis* on that day; if after, a fever of longer duration. *Hipp. Coac.* 575.

URINE

URINE high coloured, without ſediment, during the hot ſtage of fevers, until ſweat begins to flow freely.

——— high coloured and turbid denotes a putrid tendency.

——— very high coloured, a ſymptom of *Nephritis.*

——— high coloured in acute Rheumatiſm, but depoſits no ſediment until the diſeaſe has continued ſome days.

——— high coloured, in fevers, denotes inflammation.

——— tinged with blood, in the beginning of fevers, indicates a tedious diſorder. *Hipp. Coac.* 582.

——— rather high coloured, in pneumonic inflammation, depoſiting a light ſediment, portends a favourable *criſis. Hipp. Coac.* 586. *Prænot.* 72.

——— bloody, purulent, and ſcaly, from an ulcer in the bladder. *Hipp. Aph.* IV. 81.

——— high coloured and pellucid, indicates crudity. *Hipp. Prænot.* 75.

——— reddiſh, with a light ſediment of the ſame colour, denotes a long diſeaſe but a ſafe criſis. *Hipp. Prænot.* 72.

URINE high coloured, with fever, fixed pain, and glutinous cruſt on the ſurface of the blood, denotes inflammation of the part affected.

——— bloody, frequent in the confluent ſmall-pox.

——— high coloured and thick, depoſiting a mucous ſediment, in ſcirrhous liver.

——— with a red cloud, on the fourth day of a fever, indicates a criſis on the ſeventh. *Hipp. Aph.* IV. 71. *Coac.* 575.

——— with a blackiſh cloud, in fevers attended with reſtleſſneſs and watching, portends *Phrenitis*.

——— cloud, in fevers, better light than dark, and falling better than riſing. *Hipp. Prænot.* 80. *Coac.* 577.

——— with a white cloud, in fevers, ſuſpended near the bottom of the veſſel, good. *Hipp. Coac.* 577.

——— with a cloud near the top of the veſſel, in fevers, indicates *Delirium*. *Hipp. Prædict.* I. 4. 37.

——— crude, continuing for a length of time, portends pain and ſuppuration below the diaphragm. *Hipp. Coac.* 582.

URINE very bright, often a ſymptom of ſtone. *Hipp. de aer. & loc.*

——— firſt bright, afterwards ſuddenly thick and turbid, indicates ſweat. *Hipp. Coac.* 383.

——— clear and bilious, with little ſediment, frequently changing its appearance, indicates a tedious fever. *Hipp. Coac.* 575.

——— almoſt colourleſs, forming no cloud, and depoſiting no ſediment, during the cold ſtage of fevers.

——— white and pellucid in a *Phrenitis*, bad. *Hipp. Aph.* IV. 72.

——— white and diluted, in chronic diſeaſes, continuing, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 576.

——— whitiſh, with extreme *ſtupor*, in ardent fevers, very bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 581.

——— thin and bilious, in fevers, denotes crudity, if long continued, nature wants the power of concoction. *Hipp. Prænot.* 75. *Galen. de Urin.* c. 3.

——— limpid in young children, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 580. *Prænot.* 77.

URINE ſuddenly limpid before the fourth day, in pneumonic inflammation, fatal. *Hipp. Coac.* 415, 580.

——— limpid during the cold ſtage of fevers.

——— pellucid and colourleſs, except a greeniſh yellow tinge, with a ſweet taſte, firſt obſerved by Willis, in a *Diabetes.*

——— limpid and copious in *Hyſteria.*

——— thin and copious, in fevers, indicates no favourable *criſis. Hipp. Epid.* III. *com.* 3. t. 41.

——— white and pellucid with *delirium,* in fevers often fatal. *Hipp. Epid.* I. *ægr.* 2.

——— thin and white, in fevers, ſometimes portends *Phrenitis. Galen de Urin.* c. 6.

——— thick, depoſiting a white ſediment, denounces pain and ſwelling of the joints. *Hipp. Prædict.* II. 35.

——— thick, like that of a horſe, either precedes or follows the head-ach. *Hipp. Aph.* IV. *Coac.* 582.

——— turbid, on critical days, depoſiting a proper ſediment, good. *Hipp. Coac.* 150.

URINE thick, copious, and white, on the fourth day of fevers, good. *Hipp. Aph.* IV. 74.

——— thick, at the beginning of pneumonic inflammation, and limpid before the fourth day, often fatal. *Hipp. Coac.* 415.

——— again turbid after a *crisis*, threatens relapse, *Hipp. Coac.* 586.

——— thick and white about the fourth day of internal inflammation prevents the formation of an abcess. *Hipp. Aph.* IV. 74.

——— thick suddenly, in fevers, portends sweat. *Hipp. Coac.* 583.

——— turbid and milky sometimes in malignant fevers.

——— purulent, depositing a light white sediment, after pain in the bladder, good. *Hipp. Prænot.* XIX. 11.

——— thick and copious, with a white sediment, before the fourth day of fevers, indicates coction and excretion.

——— thick, without sediment, in fevers, bad. *Galen, in com. aph.* IV.

URINE ſoon depoſiting a ſediment, in fevers, indicates a ſpeedy *criſis*. *Hipp. Coac.* 585, 598. *Aph.* IV. 69.

——— ſuddenly ceaſing to depoſit a proper ſediment, threatens pain, or a change for the worſe. *Hipp. Coac.* 585.

——— depoſiting a white ſediment on the fourth day, in fevers, indicates a *criſis* on the 7th. *Hipp. Coac.* 149.

——— depoſiting a white light ſediment, in fevers, indicates a favourable *criſis* at no great diſtance. *Hipp. Coac.* 575. *Prænot* 70. *de vict. ral.* IV. 10.

——— depoſiting a ſediment reſembling coarſe meal indicates a tedious fever. *Hipp. Aph.* VII. 31.

——— with coarſe brown ſediment, in acute diſeaſes, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 578.

——— blackiſh green ſediment, in pulmonic inflammation, fatal, *Hipp. Coac.* 581.

——— depoſiting a groſs thick ſediment, in fevers, denounces death, or a tedious diſeaſe. *Galen, com. in Aph.* IV. 31.

——— with a black ſediment, fatal. *Hipp. Epid. ægr.* 1. 2.

——— depoſiting a copious ſediment, in fevers,

fevers, relieves *delirium*. *Hipp. Epid.* VI. 22.

——— black, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 49, 176, 580.

——— blackiſh, with ſweat about the head and neck, and reſtleſsneſs, in acute diſeaſes, fatal. *Hipp. Coac.* 198.

——— blackiſh, with ſediment of the ſame colour, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 580.

——— black, depoſiting a black ſediment, in fevers, fatal. *Hipp. Epid. ægr.* 1, 2. *Galen de criſib.* I. 12.

——— black, in fevers, fatal, unleſs very copious and critical. *Hipp. Epid.* I. 2, 3.

——— black, changing to aqueous, bad. *Hipp. Epid.* II. *ægr.* 2.

——— black and fetid, fatal. *Galen, com. in Pragn.* 32.

——— greeniſh, with black ſediment, in pulmonic inflammation, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 581.

——— with an oily ſcum on the ſurface, denotes colliquation, and is a frequent ſymptom of Atrophy. *Hipp. Prænot.* 79. *Epid.* III. *ægr.* 3. I. *ægr.* 11, 12. III. ij. *ægr.* 6. *Galen de Sanit. tuind.*

URINE variable, predicts a tedious fever. *Hipp. Coac.* 578, 595. *Prænot.* 71. *Præd.* I. 26.

——— ſuppreſſed: ISCHURIA.

——— ſuppreſſed, with violent pain of the head, portends convulſions. *Hipp. Coac.* 588.

——— ſuppreſſed, with pain in the loins, portends a diſcharge of ſmall ſtones, or ſand, or thick urine. *Hipp. Coac.* 589.

——— ſuppreſſed, with rigor, very bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 5.

——— ſuppreſſed, followed by a volvulus, fatal before the 7th day, unleſs relieved by fever and a copious diſcharge. *Hipp. Aph.* VII. 44. *Coac.* 475.

——— ſuppreſſion of, frequently followed by head-ach and convulſions. *Hipp. Coac.* 588. *Prædict.* I. 120.

——— ſuppreſſion of, may be occaſioned by indurated *fæces*, or by diſtention of hæmorrhoidal veins. *Morgag. Ep.* 41. *art.* 11.

——— ſuppreſſed, with wakefulneſs, threatens *Phrenitis*.

——— and ſtools ſuppreſſed, in fevers, frequently, indicates a critical ſweat, *Galen, de criſib,* III. c. *ult.*

URINE,

URINE, ſuppreſſion of, may be cauſed by inflammation of the kidneys, ureters, bladder, or *urethra paralyſis*, or ſpaſm, or obſtruction in any of theſe, by ſtones, *pus*, or mucus; or by ſuperflux of other evacuations.

——— paſſed without the patient's knowledge, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 580. *Prædict.* I.

——— preternaturally copious, continued? DIABETES.

——— fetid, of whatſoever colour or conſiſtence, bad. *Hipp. Prænot.* 76.

——— with fine threads ſuſpended, reſembling bits of a ſpider's web, colliquative. *Hipp. Coac.* 582.

WAKEFULNESS long continued, ends in *delirium*. *Hipp. Coac.* 497.

———————, with ſtools and urine ſuppreſſed, in fevers, portends *Phrenitis*.

——————— without ſymptoms of concoction, in fevers, bad. *Galen, de criſib. Lib.* I.

——————— in fevers, often precedes a criſis. *Galen, com. in Aph.* IV. 70.

WAKE-

WAKEFULNESS in fevers, with cold ſweats, and viciſſitudes of heat and cold, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 41.

WASTING of the fleſh, with increaſing debility, and hectic fever: TABES.

——— of the fleſh, with increaſing debility, and no fever: ATROPHIA.

WEAKNESS after pain, in fevers, good. *Hipp. Coac.* 629.

——— extream of body and mind, a general ſymptom of malignant Sore-throat.

——— extream, a pathognomonic ſymptom of inflammation of the ſtomach, *Gaſtritis.*

——— muſcular, quick pulſe, and preternatural heat: FEBRIS.

——— a ſymptom of *Chloroſis.*

——— extream, with ghaſtly countenance, ſlight convulſions, and cutaneous eruptions in *Dyſenteria maligna.*

WEATHER frequently and ſuddenly changing produces diſeaſes. *Hipp. Aph.* III. 1.

——— changing from extream heat to extream cold, and *vice verſa.* occaſions

ſions autumnal diſeaſes. *Hipp. Aph.* III. 4.

WEATHER when ſeaſonable and conſtant, indications are more certain. *Hipp. Aph.* III. 8.

———— changing from continued cold to extream heat, occaſions inflammatory diſeaſes. *Sydenh. Epid.* c. 2.

YAWNING, in new-born infants, good.

———— during parturition, bad.

———— in hæmorrhages, bad.

———— generally precedes hyſteric paroxiſms.

———— often precedes the paroxiſms of an ague.

NOSOLOGICAL LEXICON.

ADYNAMIÆ. *Debilities.* Second order in the claſs Neuroſes. The genera in this order are, Syncope, Dyſpepſia, Hypochondriaſis, Chloroſis.

Agheuſtia. *Taſte impaired or depraved.* A genus in the claſs Locales, and order Dyſæſtheſiæ.

Amblyopia. *Sight depraved.* A genus in the claſs Locales, and order Dyſæſtheſiæ.

Amenorrhœa. *Menſes ſuppreſſed.* A genus of the claſs Locales, and order Epiſcheſes.

Amentia. *Imbecillity of the Mind.* A genus of the claſs Neuroſes, and order Veſaniæ.

Anæſtheſia. *Touch impaired or depraved.* A genus in the claſs Locales, and order Dyſæſtheſiæ.

Anaphrodiſia. *Diſinclination to Venery, or Impotence.* A genus in the claſs Locales, and order Dyſæſtheſiæ.

Anaſarca. *A ſoft inelaſtic ſwelling on the ſurface of the body, from extravaſated lymph.* A genus in the claſs Cachexiæ, and order Intumeſcentiæ.

Aneuriſma. *A ſoft pulſating tumour over an artery.* A genus of the claſs Locales, and order Tumores.

Anoſmia. *Smell impaired or depraved.* A genus in the claſs Locales and order Dyſæſtheſiæ.

Aphoria. *Loſs of voice.* A genus in the claſs Locales and order Dyſcineſiæ.

Apthæ. *Puſtules on the tongue and fauces ſometimes diſtinct, but generally uniting, and ſpreading over the whole internal ſurface of the mouth.* A genus in the claſs Pyrexiæ and order Exanthemata.

Apocenoses. *Preternatural diſcharges, without fever.* Third order in the claſs Locales. The genera in this order are,

are, Profuſio, Epiphora, Ptyaliſmus, Enureſis, Gonorrhœa.

Apoplexia. *A ſudden deprivation of voluntary motion with profound ſleep, and ſonorous reſpiration.* A genus in the claſs Neuroſes, and order Comata.

Arthritis. *The Gout. Pains in the joints of the hands and feet, particularly in the ball of the great toe.* A genus in the claſs Pyrexiæ, and o der Phlegmaſiæ.

Aſcites. *Dropſy of the belly.* A genus in the claſs Cachexiæ, and order Intumeſcentiæ.

Aſthma. *Difficult reſpiration.* A genus in the claſs Neuroſes and order Spaſmi.

Atrophia. *Gradual waſting without hectic fever.* A genus in the claſs Cachexiæ, and order Marcores.

Bubo. *A tumour of conglobate glands, ſuppurating.* A genus in the claſs Locales and order Tumores.

CACHEXIÆ. *Depraved habit of body.* The third claſs of diſeaſes, the orders of which are, Marcores, Intumeſcentiæ, Impetigines.

Caligo. *Partial or total blindneſs.* A genus in the claſs Locales and order Dyſæſtheſiæ.

Cancer. *A ſcirrhous tumour, painful and ulcerating.* A genus in the claſs Locales, and order Tumores.

Carditis. *Inflammation of the heart.* A genus in the claſs Pyrexiæ and order Dialyſes.

Caries. *Ulcer of a bone.* A genus of the claſs Locales, and order Dialyſes.

Catarrhus. *A cold.* A genus in the claſs Pyrexiæ and order Profluvia.

Chloroſis. *Green-ſickneſs.* A genus in the claſs Neuroſes, and order Adinamiæ.

Cholera. *Pain in the bowels, with bilious vomiting and ſtools.* A genus in the claſs Neuroſes, and order Spaſmi.

Clavis. *A corn.* A genus in the claſs Locales and order Tumores.

Colica. *Colic. Pain about the navel, with conſtipation.* A genus in the claſs Neuroſes and order Spaſmi.

COMATA.

COMATA. *Voluntary motion impaired, with sleepiness, or senses injured.* First order in the class Neuroses. The genera in this order are, Apoplexia, Paralysis.

Contractura. *Rigid contraction of the knees.* A genus in the class Locales, and order Dyscinesiæ.

Convulsio. *Convulsion.* A genus in the class Neuroses, and order Spasmi

Cynanche. *Sore-throat.* A genus in the class Pyrexiæ, and order Phlegmasiæ.

Cystitis. *Inflammation of the bladder.* A genus in the class Pyrexiæ, and order Phlegmasiæ.

Diabetes. *A continued immoderate discharge of urine.* A genus in the class Neuroses and order Spasmi.

DIALYSES. *Breaches in the solids, manifest to the sight or touch.* Seventh order in the class Locales. The genera in this order are, Vulnus, Ulcus, Herpes, Tinea, Psora, Fractura, Caries.

Diarrhoea. *Frequent stools, without pain or fever.* A genus of the class Neuroses, and order Spasmi.

Dysæsthesiæ. *A ſenſe depraved or aboliſhed, from a fault in the external organ.* The firſt order in the claſs Locales. The genera are, Caligo, Ambliopia, Dyſecoia, Paracuſis, Anoſmia, Agheuſtia, Aneſtheſia, Anaphrodiſiæ.

Dyscinesiæ. *Motion impeded or depraved, from a fault in the organ.* Second order in the claſs Locales. The genera in this order are, Aphonia, Mutitas, Paraphonia, Pſelliſmus, Strabiſmus, Contractura.

Dyſenteria. *Dyſentery. Frequent mucous or bloody ſtools, with pain in the bowels, and contagious fever.* A genus in the claſs Pyrexiæ and order Profluvia.

Dyſecoea. *Deafneſs.* A genus in the claſs Locales and order Dyſætheſiæ.

Dyſpepſia. *Indigeſtion.* A genus in the claſs Neuroſes, and order Adinamiæ.

Ecchymoma. *A tumour diffuſed, ſomewhat livid, and not much elevated.* A genus in the claſs Locales and order Tumores.

Ectopiæ. *Tumours from diſlocation.* The ſixth order in the claſs Locales. The genera

genera in this order are, Hernia, Prolapſus, Luxatio.

Elephantiaſis. *Skin thick, rough, greaſy, deſtitute of hair, reſembling that of an elephant.* A genus in the claſs Cachexiæ, and order Impetigines.

Enteritis. *Inflammation of the bowels.* A genus in the claſs Pyrexiæ, and order Phlegmaſiæ.

Enureſis. *Involuntary diſcharge of urine, without pain.* A genus in the claſs Locales, and order Apocenoces.

Epilepſia. *Epilepſy.* A genus in the claſs Neuroſes, and order Spaſmi.

Epiphora. *Flowing of tears independent of the mind.* A genus in the claſs Locales, and order Apocenoces.

Epiſcheses. *Suppreſſions.* Fourth order of the claſs Locales. The genera in this order are, Obſtipatio, Iſchuria,

Epiſtaxis. *Bleeding of the noſe.* A genus in the claſs Pyrexiæ, and order Hæmorrhagiæ.

Eriſypelas. *St. Anthony's Fire.* A genus in the claſs Pyrexiæ, and order Exanthemata.

EXANTHEMATA. *Eruptions.* The third order of the claſs Pyrexiæ. The genera in this order are, Eryſipelas, Peſtis, Variola, Varicella, Rubeola, Miliaria, Scarlatina, Urticaria, Pemphigus, Aptha.

Exoſtoſis. *A hard tumour upon a bone.* A genus in the claſs Locales and order Tumores.

FEBRES. *Fevers.* Firſt order in the claſs Pyrexiæ. The genera in this order are, Tertiana, Quartana, Quotidiana, Synocha, Typhus, Synochus.

Fractura. *Fracture.* A genus in the claſs Locales, and order Dialyſes.

Framboeſia. *A fungous excreſcence on the ſkin, reſembling a mulberry.* A genus in the claſs Cachexiæ, and order Impetigines.

Ganglion. *A hardiſh, moveable protuberance on a tendon.* A genus in the claſs Locales and order Tumores.

Gaſtritis.

Gaſtritis. *Inflammation of the ſtomach.* A genus in the claſs Pyrexiæ, and order Phlegmaſiæ.

Gonorrhœa. *A continual diſcharge from the urethra.* A genus in the claſs Locales and order Apocenoces.

Hœmoptyſis. *Spitting of blood.* A genus in the claſs Pyrexiæ, and order Hæmorrhagiæ.

HÆMORRHAGIÆ. Fourth order of the claſs Pyrexiæ. The genera in this order are, Epiſtaxis, Hæmoptyſis, Hæmorrhois, Menorrhagia.

Hæmorrhois. *Piles.* A genus in the claſs Pyrexiæ and order Hæmorrhagiæ.

Hepatitis. *Inflammation of the liver.* A genus of the claſs Pyrexiæ, and order Phlegmaſiæ.

Hernia. *Rupture.* A genus of the claſs Locales, and order Ectopiæ.

Herpes. *A tetter.* A genus of the claſs Locales, and order Dialyſes.

Hydatis. *A bliſter.* A genus of the claſs Locales, and order Tumores.

Hydarthrus. *White ſwelling.* A genus in the claſs Locales, and order Tumores.

Hydrocele. *A dropſy of the ſcrotum.* A genus in the claſs Cachexiæ, and order Intumeſcentiæ.

Hydrocephalus. *A dropſy of the head.* A genus in the claſs Cachexiæ, and order Intumeſcentiæ.

Hydrometra. *A dropſy of the womb.* A genus in the claſs Cachexiæ, and order Intumeſcentiæ

Hydrophobia. *A dread of water.* A genus in the claſs Neuroſes and order Spaſmi.

Hydrorachitis. *A dropſy of the ſpine.* A genus in the claſs Cachexiæ, and order Intumeſcentiæ.

Hydrothorax. *A dropſy of the cheſt.* A genus in the claſs Cachexiæ, and order Intumeſcentiæ.

Hypochondriaſis. *The hypochondriacal diſeaſe.* A genus in the claſs Neuroſes and order Adynamiæ.

Hyſteria. *Hyſtericks.* A genus in the claſs Neuroſes, and order Spaſmi.

Hyſteritis. *Inflammation of the womb.* A genus in the claſs Pyrexiæ, and order Phlegmaſiæ.

Icterus.

Icterus. *Jaundice.* A genus in the class Cachexiæ, and order Impetigines.

Impetigines. *Deforming the external surface of the body.* The third order of the class Cachexiæ. The genera in this order are, Scrophula, Syphilis, Scorbutus, Elephantiasis, Lepra, Frambœsia, Tricoma, Icteru.

Intumescentiæ. *Swellings of the whole or great part of the body.* Second order of the class Cachexiæ. The genera in this order are, Polysarcia, Pneumatosis, Tympanites, Physometra, Anasarca, Hydrocephalus, Hydrorachitis, Hydrothorax, Ascites, Hydrometra, Hydrocele, Physconia, Rachitis.

Ischuria. *Suppression of urine.* A genus in the class Locales, and order Epischeses.

Lepra. *Leprosy.* A genus in the class Cachexiæ, and order Impetigines.

LOCALES. *Local.* The fourth claſs of diſeaſes, the orders in which are, Dyſæſtheſiæ, Dyſcineſiæ, Apocenoces, Epiſcheſes, Tumores, Ectopiæ, Dialyſes.

Lupia. *A ſoft, moveable, indolent protuberance beneath the ſkin.* A genus in the claſs Locales, and order Tumores.

Luxatio. *Luxation.* A genus in the claſs Locales, and order Ectopiæ.

Mania. *Madneſs.* A genus in the claſs Neuroſes, and order Veſaniæ.

MARCORES. *The whole body emaciated.* Firſt order of the claſs Cachexiæ. The genera in this order are, Atrophia, Tabes.

Melancholia. *Partial inſanity.* A genus of the claſs Neuroſes and order Veſaniæ.

Menorrhagia. *Flooding.* A genus in the claſs Pyrexiæ, and order Hæmorrhagiæ.

Miliaria. *Miliary eruption.* A genus in the claſs Pyrexiæ, and order Exanthemata.

Mutitas.

Mutitas. *Dumbneſs.* A genus in the claſs Locales, and order Dyſcineſiæ.

Nephritis. *Inflammation of one or both kidneys.* A genus of the claſs Pyrexiæ, and order Phlegmaſiæ.

NEUROSES. *Senſe and motion injured, without fever or local diſeaſe.* The ſecond claſs of diſeaſes, the orders in which are, Comata, Adynamiæ, Spaſmi, Veſaniæ.

Obſtipatio. *Coſtiveneſs.* A genus in the claſs Locales and order Epiſcheſes.

Opthalmia. *Inflammation of the eye.* A genus in the claſs Pyrexiæ, and order Phlegmaſiæ.

Palpitatio. *Irregular and vehement beating of the heart.* A genus in the claſs Neuroſes and order Spaſmi.

Paracuſis. *Hearing depraved.* A genus in the claſs Locales, and order Dyſæſtheſiæ.

Paralyſis. *Palſy.* A genus in the claſs Neuroſes, and order Comata.

Paraphonia. *Hoarſeneſs.* A genus in the claſs Locales, and order Dyſcineſiæ.

Pemphigus. *A malignant fever, with large veſicular eruptions on various parts of the body.* A genus of the claſs Pyrexiæ, and order Exanthemata.

Peripneumonia. *Inflammation of the lungs.* A genus of the claſs Pyrexiæ, and order Phlegmaſiæ.

Peritonitis. *Inflammation of the peritoneum.* A genus of the claſs Pyrexiæ, and order Phlegmaſiæ.

Phlegmone. *A boil.* A genus in the claſs Pyrexiæ, and order Phlegmaſiæ.

Phrenitis. *Inflammation of the brain.* A genus in the claſs Pyrexiæ, and order Phlegmaſiæ.

Phyſconia. *A ſolid tumour in ſome part of the abdomen or uterus.* A genus in the claſs Cachexiæ, and order Intumeſcentiæ.

Phy-

Phyſometra. *Tympany of the womb.* A genus of the claſs Cachexiæ, and order Intumeſcentiæ.

Pleuritis. *Inflammation of the pleura.* A genus in the claſs Pyrexiæ, and order Phlegmaſiæ.

Pneumatoſis. *Intumeſcence of the ſkin from air in the celular membrane.* A genus in the claſs Cachexiæ, and order Intumeſcentiæ.

Polyſarcia. *Extream corpulence.* A genus in the claſs Cachexiæ and order Intumeſcentiæ.

Profluvia. *Natural excretions increaſed, with fever.* The fifth order in the claſs Pyrexiæ. The genera in this order are, Catarrhus, Dyſenteria.

Profuſio. *Preternatural diſchaage of blood,* A genus in the claſs Locales, and order Apocenoces.

Prolapſus. *Protruſion of an inteſtinal part, without integuments.* A genus in the claſs Locales, and order Ectopiæ.

Pſelliſmus. *Stammering.* A genus in the claſs Locales, and order Dyſcineſiæ.

Pſora. *The itch.* A genus in the claſs Locales, and order Dialyſes.

Ptyaliſmus. *Salivation.* A genus in the claſs Locales, and order Apocenoſes.

PYREXIÆ. Firſt claſs of diſeaſes, the ſymptoms of which are, cold ſhivering, quick pulſe, preternatural heat, and muſcular debility. The orders in this claſs are, Febres, Phlegmaſiæ, Exanthemata, Hæmorrhagiæ, Profluvia.

Pyroſis. *Heart-burn.* A genus in the claſs Neuroſes, and order Spaſmi.

Quartana. *Quartan ague.* A genus in the claſs Pyrexiæ, and order Febres.

Quotidiana. *Quotidian ague.* A genus in the claſs Pyrexiæ, and order Febres.

Rachitis. *Rickets.* A genus in the claſs Cachexiæ, and order Intumeſcentiæ.

Raphania. *Spaſmodic contraction of the joints, with violent pain and convulſive agitation, periodical.* A genus in the claſs Neuroſes, and order Spaſmi.

Rheumatiſmus. *Rheumatiſm.* A genus in the claſs Pyrexiæ, and order Phlegmaſiæ.

Rubeola. *Meaſles.* A genus in the claſs Pyrexiæ, and order Exanthemata.

Sarcoma. *A ſoft, indolent tumour.* A genus in the claſs Locales, and order Tumores.

Scarlatina. *Scarlet fever.* A genus in the claſs Pyrexiæ and order Exanthemata.

Scirrhus. *A ſcirrhous tumour.* A genus in the claſs Locales, and order Tumores.

Scorbutus. *Scurvy.* A genus in the claſs Cachexiæ, and order Impetigines.

Scrophula. *King's-Evil.* A genus in the claſs Cachexiæ and order Impetigines.

Syphilis. *Pox.* A genus in the claſs Cachexiæ and order Impetigines.

Somnium. *Dreaming.* A genus in the claſs Neuroſes and order Veſaniæ.

Spasmi. *Spaſms. Irregular, involuntary motion or contraction of muſcles or fibres of muſcles.* Third order of the claſs Neuroſes. The genera in this order are Tetanus, Triſmus, Convulſio, Epilepſia, Raphania, Palpitatio, Aſthma, Pertuſſis, Pyroſis,

Colica, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Diabetes, Hyſteria, Hydrophobia.

Splenitis. *Inflammation of the ſpleen.* A genus in the claſs Pyrexiæ and order Phlegmaſiæ.

Stabiſmus. *Squinting.* A genus in the claſs Locales, and order Dyſcineſiæ.

Syncope. *Fainting.* A genus in the claſs Neuroſes, and order Adynamiæ.

Synocha. *Inflammatory fever.* A genus in the claſs Pyrexiæ, and order Febres.

Synochus. *Firſt inflammatory, and finally putrid.* A genus of the claſs Pyrexiæ and order Febres.

Tabes. *Conſumption.* A genus in the claſs Cachexiæ, and order Marcores.

Tertiana. *A tertian ague.* A genus in the claſs Pyrexiæ, and order Febres.

Tetanus. *Spaſmodic rigor of the whole body.* A genus in the claſs Neuroſes, and order Spaſmi.

Tinea. *Scald-head.* A genus in the claſs Locales, and order Dyaliſes.

Tricoma. *Hair of the head inextricably twiſted and matted.* A genus in the claſs Cachexiæ and order Impetigines.

Triſmus,

Triſmus. *Lock'd Jaw.* A genus in the claſs Neuroſes, and order Spaſmi.

Tumores. *Tumours.* Fifth order of the claſs Locales. The genera in this order are, Aneuriſma, Varix, Ecchymona, Scirrhus, Cancer, Bubo, Sarcoma, Verruca, Clavus, Lupia, Ganglion, Hydatis, Hydarthrus, Exoſtoſis.

Tympanites. *Tympany.* A genus in the claſs Cachexiæ, and order Intumeſcentiæ.

Typhus. *Putrid fever.* A genus in the claſs Pyrexiæ, and order Febres.

Varicella. *Chicken-pox.* A genus in the claſs Pyrexiæ, and order Exanthemata.

Variola. *Small-pox.* A genus in the claſs Pyrexiæ, and order Exanthemata.

Varix. *A ſoft tumor without pulſation, over a vein.* A genus in the claſs Locales and order Tumores.

Vesaniæ. *The mind injured, without fever or coma.* Fourth order of the claſs Neuroſes. The genera in this order are, Amentia, Melancholia, Mania, Somnium.

Verruca. *A wart.* A genus in the claſs Locales, and order Tumores.

Ulcus. *An ulcer.* A genus in the claſs Locales, and order Dyalyſes.

Urticaria. *Nettle fever.* A genus in the claſs Pyrexiæ, and order Exanthemata.

Vulnus. *A wound.* A genus in the claſs Locales, and order Dyalyſes.

FINIS.